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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a survey of publicly funded grant programs for undergraduates and graduate/professional school students operated by the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. It focuses on the grant program characteristics for 1991-92 and provides analysis of the trends of these programs. The analysis indicates that the academic year under study will not be a good one for state grant programs in at least half the states. For the 1991-92 academic year, the state grant program growth in general represents the worst since data was first collected on such programs starting in the 1969-70 academic year. Among the findings is that, while need for aid is increasing within all categories of funded grant programs, 22 states, or 42 percent of the total, expect to make fewer total awards and/or to spend fewer total dollars in grant programs. Also, in 27 states the need-based grant dollars available to students at public and/or private institutions are expected to decrease, with decreases expected at both types of institutions in 11 states. It is noted that while grant programs are facing funding difficulties, these difficulties are not as great as those faced by the public institutions that grant recipients attend. (GLR)

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NASSGP

23rd

National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs

Annual Survey Report

1991-1992 Academic Year

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Founded on October 26, 1966, the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs is an organization of states with general programs of scholarship or grant assistance for undergraduate study. Executive officers responsible for grant program administration represent each state in the Association. Section VII contains a list of Association officers, past presidents and members.

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PHEAA
Creating Access to Education

March, 1992

SUBJECT: The 23rd Annual NASSGP Report

TO: NASSGP Member Agency Chief Executive Officers and Other Interested Parties

FROM: Jerry S. Davis, Vice President
Research and Policy Analysis

I am pleased to send you the enclosed 23rd National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs Annual Survey Report for the 1991-92 academic year. We hope you find its contents useful as well as interesting.

The report describes the results of a survey of publicly funded grant programs for undergraduates and graduate/professional school students operated by the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. It focuses on the grant program characteristics for 1991-92 and, as with previous surveys, attempts to analyze the trends in those programs.

The evidence from this year's survey indicates that this year will not be a good one for state grant programs in at least half the states. In fact, 1991-92 may be, for state grant program growth in general, the worst since we started collecting data in 1969-70.

Aggregate need-based aid to undergraduates is expected to increase by only 4.1 percent; need-based aid to graduate/professional school students, 6.9 percent; non-need-based aid to undergraduates, 2.1 percent; non-need-based aid to graduate/professional school students, 1.3 percent; and all four categories combined, 3.9 percent.

Eleven states expect to award fewer total dollars in these four categories this year than last and eight others expect to award fewer dollars in at least one of the four categories. While they will award more dollars this year than last, eleven states expect to make awards to fewer students. Therefore, 22 states, 42 percent, expect to make fewer total awards and/or to spend fewer total dollars.

Only eleven states expect to increase their need-based grant dollars to undergrads by at least 10 percent, while another 26 expect to increase their dollars by 1 to 9.9 percent, five expect to increase their dollars by under 1 percent; and the remaining ten expect losses. In 27 states the need-based grant dollars available to students at public and/or private institutions are expected to decrease, with decreases expected at both types of institutions in eleven states.

(over)

Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency
660 Boas Street • Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17102-1398

No matter what evaluative criteria are used, 1991-92 well not be a good year for state grant programs. And this year of suppressed growth follows a year of little growth. It is quite clear from the data that growth in state grant aid dollars has stalled in the past two years. However, to end on just a slightly more positive note, when we compared state grant funding to state funding for higher education operating expenses, we found that appropriations for institutional operations fell this year in twice as many states as did grant funds, 23 versus eleven. Grant programs are facing funding difficulties, but these difficulties are not as great as those faced by the public institutions that grant recipients attend.

If you have any questions about this Report, or suggestions for improving next year's Survey, please do not hesitate to write or to telephone me or Ms. Heberle at 717-257-2794.

I wish you the best for the remainder of this academic year.

JSD:md
Enclosure

RN1.48920303/01

The National Association of State Scholarship & Grant Programs

NASSGP

23rd Annual Survey Report
1991-1992 Academic Year

State Funded Scholarship/Grant Programs for
Students to Attend
Postsecondary Educational Institutions

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February, 1992

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The annual collection, analysis and reporting of the data included in NASSGP reports are tasks that consume much time for many persons, including the PHEAA staff who compiled this report. I want to acknowledge their contributions here.

We are indebted to the state grant agency staff who annually furnish voluminous amounts of data in responding to the survey. Preparing this report would be impossible without their cooperation and support. PHEAA is thankful for their efforts and the continued support from the NASSGP officers and members for our activities.

The PHEAA Research and Policy Analysis staff devotes much effort to compiling the survey data, verifying them with individual states and preparing the report. Although Jerry Davis and Deborah Heberle are listed as authors of the report, other Research and Policy Analysis staff helped. The survey started with Miriam Cooper distributing and collecting the agency surveys and helping compile the results. Ken Redd prepared the tables in Section VI that provide rankings of state grant expenditures. Lynn Crone wrote several computer programs which helped compile the data. Marian Dunmire deserves recognition and thanks for skillfully editing the text and typing it and the many tables. Although she did not work directly on this year's report, Michelle Kinard should be acknowledged for performing several tasks others could not while they were working on the survey.

Finally, I want to acknowledge the members of the financial aid community and the student aid policymakers throughout the nation whose continued interest in and use of the reports make providing them worth all our efforts.

Jay W. Evans
President and
Chief Executive Officer
Pennsylvania Higher Education
Assistance Agency

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SECTION I

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

In 1991-92, states expect to award over $2.3 billion in grant aid to over 1,700,000 students enrolled in postsecondary institutions. As in previous years, three-fourths of the grant dollars should go to undergraduates from need-based programs. This year is likely to be a year of relatively little growth, if not losses, in grant dollars and awards in many states. The Report offers evidence to suggest that 1991-92 may be one of the worst years for growth in state grant dollars since the NASSGP Surveys were begun in the 1969-70 academic year.

This is the third consecutive year that undergraduates will receive more than $1.5 billion in need-based grants, with the expected total in aggregate dollars about 4.1 percent more than in 1990-91. This year's expected growth rate is higher than only two other year's actual growth rates: 1987, 4.0 percent; and 1988, 3.4 percent.

This year only eleven states expect to increase their need-based grant dollars to undergraduates by 10 percent or more and 26 states expect to increase their grant dollars by from 1 to 9 percent. The average number of states with such 1 to 9 percent annual increases in the preceding seven years was 16.8 states. However, four states expect substantial growth rates: Arkansas, 82.3 percent; North Dakota, 35.9 percent; New Jersey, 26.7 percent; and Louisiana, 23.3 percent. Arkansas and North Dakota awarded fewer dollars in 1990-91 than in 1989-90, so this year's growth helps to offset last year's losses.

The 29 states that have non-need-based grant programs for undergraduates expect to award $207,031,000, only 2.1 percent more than last year. The expected changes in aggregate dollars for the three types of non-need-based grant aid are: for "tuition equalization" programs, down by 2.6 percent; for merit scholarship programs, up by 0.4 percent; and for "categorical aid" programs, up by 20.6 percent. That "categorical aid" programs increased rather substantially suggests that it may be easier for states to secure program funding for special "categories" of students than for students in general during periods of fiscal difficulties.

Although all states have need-based grant programs for undergraduates, only 21 have such programs for graduate and professional school students. This year those states collectively expect to award $30,062,000, about 6.9 percent more than last year. Few states award large amounts to needy graduate/professional school students, with only nine expected to award more than $1 million each. Additionally, the amounts states award each year generally are not growing. The expected total amount for 1991-92 is only 1.7 percent more than the average total amount awarded for the preceding five years.

Fifteen states have non-need-based grant programs for graduate/professional school students and this year expect to award $12,923,000, just 1.3 percent more than they awarded last year and only 11.6 percent more than the

average total amount awarded for the preceding five years. Only five states annually award more than $1 million in non-need-based grants to their graduate/professional school students. Aggregate non-need-based grant aid to post-baccalaureate students is growing faster than is need-based grant aid. States are more likely to award non-need-based grant dollars to graduate/professional school students than to undergraduates. This year only 11 percent of total grant aid to undergraduates, but 30 percent of total grant aid to graduate/professional school students, will come from non-need-based programs.

Each year the NASSGP Survey collects estimates for need-based and non-need-based grant dollars to undergraduates and graduate/professional school students, while asking the respondents to list the actual amounts they awarded in each category for the preceding year. Actual amounts are not collected for programs identified as "Other Aid," because these programs are not considered "basic" ones by the Survey and the programs respondents describe frequently vary from one year to the next.

When just the expected amounts in the four basic categories for 1991-92 were compared to the actual amounts in 1990-91, it was discovered that this year's total amount should increase by just 3.9 percent, from $1.919 billion to $1.994 billion. Eleven states expect to award fewer dollars this year than last, and eight other states expect to award fewer dollars in at least one of the four basic program categories. Therefore, 19 states, 36 percent, expect to award fewer dollars in one or more categories of aid in 1991-92 than in 1990-91. Eleven states expect to award more dollars but they expect to reduce their numbers of recipients. Thus 22 states, 42 percent, expect to make fewer total awards and/or to spend fewer total dollars this year than in 1990-91.

Only ten states expect to award at least 10 percent more total dollars this year than last, enough to keep pace with increased costs and demand for grant aid. The expected increase in dollars awarded by just four of them, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Florida, account for 77 percent of the expected increase in total grant dollars.

When states have to reduce awards or grant dollars, the effects sometimes vary by where students enroll. The Survey asked respondents to estimate the proportions of their need-based undergraduate dollars and awards that go to in-state public and in-state private institutions' students. The data indicate that this year 24 states' award dollars will increase for students at both types of institutions. But eleven states' award dollars will decrease for students at both types, and sixteen states' award dollars will decrease for either public or private institutions' students. Therefore, in 27 states students at public and/or private institutions will lose grant dollars.

Because so much of the state grant aid goes to undergraduates through need-based grant programs, the NASSGP Survey focuses more attention on trends in these programs than on others. Each year the Report examines five-year trends in need-based grant dollars to undergraduates, because most states' growth patterns are not in a consistent direction. A year of increased awards might be followed by a year or two of decreased awards, or vice versa, so just looking at one year's change can frequently be misleading.

The data in Section V show that only twelve states experienced greater substantial and consistent growth in the 1989-90 to 1991-92 period than during

the 1987-88 to 1989-90 period, while another eleven states experienced substantial and consistent losses in the more recent years. The data for the remaining states are "mixed," in that they increased their dollars awarded in the more recent years, but by amounts not large enough to cover their recipients' increased college costs, or they added enough to cover recent-year increased costs but the amounts added represented suppressed growth when compared to earlier years.

On the average, states spend about $6.39 per resident for all grant programs, about $64 per "college-age" resident, and about $189 per full-time undergraduate. On the average, about one out of every six full-time undergraduates receives a state grant. Compared to what they appropriate for higher education operating expenses, states generally spend little on their grant programs. Aggregate state grant amounts represent only 5.8 percent of total appropriations for operating expenses, with 14 states' grant amounts representing under 2 percent of their appropriations. However, when changes in grant funds were compared to changes in appropriations to higher education, it was discovered that 26 states increased both, ten decreased both, Arizona increased appropriations but reduced grant expenditures, and 13 increased grant expenditures while appropriations decreased. Therefore, appropriations fell in twice as many states as did grant expenditures, 23 versus eleven.

Whether one examines changes in aggregate aid dollars, in individual states' grant aid dollars, or in numbers of assisted students, it can be concluded that 1991-92 will be a year of suppressed growth in state grant aid and that growth in grant aid dollars has slowed in recent years.

Because the financial situations of states and their grant programs were changing during the academic year and the data for this year's Survey were collected and verified in the autumn months, it was thought that the early estimates might not reflect the most recent changes in states' circumstances. Therefore, just before the Report was completed, at the end of February, a telephone survey of the states was conducted to assess any major changes between current estimates and earlier Survey responses. Those changes are reflected in the text and tables.

The Report is presented in a slightly different format than the one used for earlier versions, with all the tables displayed in Section VII after the text for the first six sections. The text describes the data that are displayed in the tables. The final section of the report, Section VIII, provides the names and addresses of the state grant agencies and their officials.

SECTION II

COMPARATIVE PROGRAM STATISTICS
1990-91, 1991-92 AND EARLIER YEARS

This year's NASSGP survey showed that states expect to award over $2.33 billion in grant aid to postsecondary education students during the 1991-92 academic year (see Table 1). This is the third consecutive year the total has exceeded $2 billion, having first exceeded $1 billion in 1981-82. About 74.7 percent of the dollars will be awarded to undergraduates through need-based programs administered by state grant agencies, which also will award 8.9 percent to undergraduates through non-need-based programs. Graduate and professional school students are expected to receive only 1.8 percent of the total grant dollars through the NASSGP member agencies. The remaining 14.6 percent will be awarded to undergraduates and graduate/professional school students by other state agencies or institutions acting on their behalf.

As in previous years, this year's survey showed that the vast majority of grant aid, 91 percent, should be awarded by only 24 states whose programs will provide at least $20 million to their recipients. Six states expect to award over $100 million each in 1991-92, for a combined total of $1.309 billion, or 56 percent of all state grant aid. They are in rank order: New York, California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Texas and New Jersey. Another seven states expect to award at least $50 million each, for a combined total of $499.3 million, 21 percent of the grand total. These states are Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Florida, North Carolina, Iowa and Indiana. Eleven states expect to award between $20 million and $46 million, for a combined total of $329.5 million, 14 percent of the grand total: Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Connecticut, Kentucky, Virginia, Colorado, Washington, Maryland, Georgia and Puerto Rico.

Ten states expect to award betwen $10 million and $19.9 million in 1991-92, for a combined total of $149.7 million: Missouri, Tennessee, South Carolina, Louisiana, West Virginia, New Mexico, Alabama, Oregon, Utah and Vermont. The remaining 18 states are expected to award only $47.6 million.

Undergraduate Need-Based Grant Aid

Three-fourths of all state grant aid goes to undergraduates through need-based grant and scholarship programs. This is the third consecutive year that need-based grant dollars to undergraduates have exceeded $1.5 billion. The expected dollar amount for this year, $1.744 billion, represents only 4.1 percent more than the $1.675 billion awarded in 1990-91 (see Table 2). The total dollars for the five preceding years were: for 1989-90, $1.556 billion; for 1988-89, $1.440 billion; for 1987-88, $1.392 billion; for 1986-87, $1.338 billion; and for 1985-86, $1.234 billion.

How does this year's expected growth rate compare to the rates for previous years? Here are the annual growth rates since 1980-81:

1980 to 1981	6.3 percent	1981 to 1982	7.8 percent
1982 to 1983	8.1 percent	1983 to 1984	11.4 percent
1984 to 1985	7.0 percent	1985 to 1986	8.4 percent
1986 to 1987	4.0 percent	1987 to 1988	3.4 percent
1988 to 1989	8.1 percent	1989 to 1990	7.5 percent

This year's expected growth rate of 4.1 percent is lower than all but two of the actual rates of the preceding ten years, 1987 and 1988. Since expected growth rates are nearly always higher than actual rates, this year's actual growth rate may prove to be the lowest in the 23 years the NASSGP surveys have been conducted.

Because so many aggregate need-based grant dollars to undergraduates are awarded by a relatively few states (the ten states that are expected to award the most should award 78.2 percent of this year's total), major changes in dollars awarded by just a few states can have dramatic effects on changes in aggregate dollar amounts. For example, if the expected growth rate for aggregate awards from New York, California and Illinois was 5 percent rather than the estimated 2.5 percent, the expected growth rate for aggregate dollars from all 52 states would be 5.3 percent rather than 4.1 percent. Therefore, a more accurate picture of year-to-year growth rate patterns for all states in general is revealed when the frequency distributions of annual percentage rate changes are examined. The data for 1986 through 1991 are as follows:

Annual Percentage Changes	Actual 1986 to 1987	Actual 1987 to 1988	Actual 1988 to 1989	Actual 1989 to 1990	Expected 1990 to 1991
Increase 20 Pct Plus	7	6	8	7	4
Increase 15 to 19 Pct	5	1	7	2	0
Increase 10 to 14 Pct	2	3	7	5	7
Increase 5 to 9 Pct	10	11	8	8	12
Increase 1 to 4 Pct	12	12	3	6	14
Under 1 Percent Change	4	5	9	3	7
Decrease 1 to 4 Pct	4	11	5	7	4
Decrease 5 to 9 Pct	6	1	2	8	3
Decrease 10 Percent Plus	2	2	3	6	1
All States	52	52	52	52	52
Median Rate	4.3%	3.3%	7.5%	2.3%	4.1%

Not only is this year's expected growth rate in aggregate aid one of the lowest in many years, the median growth rate for all states is rather low. Moreover, this low median follows last year's 1989 to 1990 median of under 1 percent change. Between 1989 and 1990, almost as many states found their total grant dollars decrease or remain unchanged as found their dollars increase, 24 versus 28.

When the patterns of changes are examined for years 1983 through 1991, it is apparent that 1990 was an exceptional year and that 1991 will be also. Here are the data:

	Decreased 1 Pct or More	No Change	Increased 1 to 9 Pct	Increased 10 Pct or More
1983 to 1984	4	2	21	25
1984 to 1985	4	12	15	21
1985 to 1986	18	9	12	13
1986 to 1987	12	4	22	14
1987 to 1988	14	5	23	10
1988 to 1989	10	9	11	22
1989 to 1990	21	3	14	14
1990 to 1991	8	7	26	11
Average	11.4	6.4	18.0	16.2

Between 1989 and 1990, many more states than average, 21 versus an average of 10.3 for the preceding six years, experienced decreases in need-based grant dollars they awarded to undergraduates. This year, between 1990 and 1991, many more states than average, 26 versus an average of 16.8, expect to increase their grant dollars awarded by 1 to 9 percent. These patterns suggest the generalization that the growth in need-based grant dollars among all states has abruptly slowed in the past two years.

Only four states expect 1991 growth rates in excess of 15 percent: Arkansas, 82.3 percent, from $3,885,000 to $7,083,000; North Dakota, 35.9 percent, from $1,177,000 to $1,600,000; New Jersey, 26.7 percent, from $87,054,000 to $110,290,000; and Louisiana, from $3,827,000 to $4,717,000. Arkansas and North Dakota experienced losses of grant dollars between 1989 and 1990.

This year about 1,416,000 undergraduates are expected to get need-based grant awards from their states, up by only 1.3 percent from last year's number. Sixteen states expect to make fewer need-based awards to undergraduates in 1991-92 than in 1990-91: Alaska, California, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New York, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington and West Virginia. Six of these states, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri and South Carolina will award fewer dollars to their undergraduates. Thus sixteen states expect to make fewer awards and/or spend fewer dollars this year than last.

For the first time the average grant award is expected to exceed $1,200, at $1,230, up by 2.8 percent over 1990's $1,197 average. Here are the numbers of grant recipients and average awards for the preceding five years:

	Recipients	Average Award
1986-87	1,314,507	$1,018
1987-88	1,303,369	$1,068
1988-89	1,318,685	$1,092
1989-90	1,340,637	$1,161
1990-91	1,397,881	$1,197

Between 1986 and 1991, the number of recipients increased by only 7.7 percent, while the average award grew by 20.8 percent. It appears that states in general have increased the average awards to try to keep pace with their recipients' growing costs of education rather than trying to make awards to many more students.

Graduate Need-Based Grant Aid

While all states have need-based grant aid programs for undergraduates, only 21 indicated in this year's survey that they have grant programs that make awards to graduate and professional school students (see Table 3). The total dollars awarded to these students are expected to grow by 6.9 percent, from $28,118,000 to $30,062,000. The number of recipients is expected to grow by only 1.2 percent, from 25,174 to 25,470, with Colorado, Nevada and New York making fewer awards this year than last. The changes in awards to graduate/professional students are slight when compared to the changes in awards to under- graduates. Here are the numbers of recipients and dollars awarded for the past five years:

	Recipients	Dollars
1986-87	23,162	$27,574,000
1987-88	31,198	$31,661,000
1988-89	26,432	$31,503,000
1989-90	26,011	$28,882,000
1990-91	25,174	$28,118,000

Graduate/professional school students generally are not receiving increasing assistance from their states. Additionally, only nine states expect to award at least $1 million to graduate/professional school students. New York's $13.14 million represents nearly 44 percent of all the states' need-based grant aid to such students.

Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Grant Aid

The 29 states that identified non-need-based grant aid to undergraduates for 1991-92 expect their programs to award $207,031,000 to 202,533 students, representing a 2.1 percent increase in dollars and 17.7 percent decrease in recipients from last year (see Table 4). Four states expect to award fewer non-need-based dollars to fewer students this year: Delaware, Indiana, New York and Rhode Island. Four other states, Alabama, New Jersey, North Carolina and Ohio, expect to award fewer dollars, and Louisiana and New Mexico expect to make fewer awards. Therefore, ten states, about 35 percent of those with programs, expect to make fewer awards and/or spend fewer dollars on non-need-based grants to undergraduates.

Between 1986-87 and this year, non-need-based grant dollars grew by 60.4 percent, in contrast to the 30.2 percent growth rate in need-based grant dollars for the same period. Clearly non-need-based grant aid is growing faster than need-based grant aid. Here are the numbers of non-need-based recipients and dollars awarded for the past five years:

	Recipients	Dollars
1986-87	210,238	$129,090,000
1987-88	215,936	$145,377,000
1988-89	222,828	$170,879,000
1989-90	234,319	$190,660,000
1990-91	246,072	$202,765,000

A substantial drop in numbers of recipients was noted between 1990-91 and 1991-92. The major reason for this reduction is that the New York Regents College Scholarship program, after making 52,576 awards in 1990-91, will make no awards this year.

Non-need-based grant programs have traditionally been grouped into three categories in the NASSGP reports: (1) "tuition equalization programs," to help reduce differences between tuition costs at private and public colleges; (2) "scholarship programs," to give meritorious students incentives to attend in-state institutions; and (3) "categorical aid programs," to encourage participation in particular study areas, such as mathematics or science, or programs that aid dependents of special constituents, such as veterans or policemen.

Six states reported "tuition equalization" programs: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio and Virginia. Award dollars from these programs are expected to total $96,124,000 this year, down by 2.6 percent from 1990-91's $98,640,000, but almost identical to 1989-90's $96,019,000. Only Florida and Virginia expect to spend more for their programs this year than last, each planning to increase their expenditures by slightly over 6 percent. The other four states, in the aggregate, expect to spend 7 percent less in 1991-92 than spent in 1990-91.

This year the six states with non-need-based "tuition equalization" programs expect to increase their aggregate need-based grant awards to undergraduates by 10.1 percent, from $96.3 to nearly $106 million. While Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Ohio expect to spend fewer dollars in 1991-92 than in 1990-91 on "tuition equalization" grants, all but Georgia expect to increase spending on need-based grants. Georgia expects to spend 5 percent fewer "tuition equalization" and need-based grant dollars. Florida expects to increase its "tutition equalization" grant dollars by 6.1 percent; its need-based grant dollars, by 9.8 percent. Virginia expects to spend 6.3 percent more "tuition equalization" dollars but only 0.5 percent more need-based grant dollars. Still, in 1991-92, as in earlier years, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia will spend more on "tuition equalization" than need-based grants.

In 1986-87, the six states awarded $74.4 million in "tuition equalization" grants. Thus the five-year growth rate in these types of awards is about 29.2 percent.

This year 23 states expect to spend $73,216,000 on merit-based scholarship programs, representing an increase of 0.4 percent over last year's expenditures, $72,867,000. Six states, Delaware, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Rhode Island, expect to spend less on scholarships in 1991-92 than in 1990-91. However, Florida's Undergraduate Scholars' Fund dollars are expected to grow by 21 percent, from $19.4 to $23.4 million; Wisconsin expects

to more than double the funds for its Academic Excellence Scholarships, from $568,000 to $1,183,000; and Oklahoma expects its Academic Scholars Program awards to grow by 48.3 percent, from $2,403,000 to $3,564,000.

Between 1986-87 and 1991-92, aggregate aid from merit scholarship programs is expected to grow by 87.2 percent, from $39,100,000 to $73,216,000. But 89 percent of this growth will have occurred in the programs of just two states, Florida and Missouri. In 1986-87, Florida's Undergraduate Scholars' Fund awarded $2,641,000. This year it should award $23,383,000, a five-year growth rate of 785 percent. In 1987-88, Missouri's Higher Education Scholarships program awarded $1,834,000, while this year it should award $9,500,000, a growth rate of 418 percent. The five-year growth rate in aggregate dollars for programs in all other states is only about 11 percent.

This year one of the largest, and the oldest state program in the nation, the New York Regents College Scholarship Program, expects to make no awards. Last year this program awarded $7,712,000 to 52,576 students. In 1986-87, it awarded $13,446,000 to 56,280 students. So the absence of funding for that program in 1991-92 means that the five-year growth in aggregate dollars for merit scholarships was 18.4 percent less than it would have been with the New York program.

This year 20 states expect to award $37,691,000 in grants from 44 "categorical aid" programs. This represents a 20.6 percent increase over last year's $31,258,000. Only ten of these 44 programs are expected to award at least $1 million this year and collectively their awards should total $33,249,000 or 84 percent of this year's expected "categorical aid" amount. The other 34 programs, generally small ones, are expected to make, on the average, only slightly over $169,000 each.

The two largest programs are Illinois' Veteran Grants and National Guard Scholarship programs, expected to award $12 million and $4 million, respectively. New York has three programs expected to award more than $1 million in 1991-92: Empire State Scholarships of Excellence, $3,490,000; Health Service Corps, $2,847,000; and Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships, $1,404,000. Two other programs are expected to award at least $2 million: Ohio's War Orphans Scholarship program, $2,378,000, and Florida's new Vocational Gold Seal Endorsement Scholarships, $2,070,000.

Five years ago, in 1986-87, 20 states had 46 "categorical aid" programs that made $15,600,000 in awards. Thus the five-year growth rate in aggregate "categorical aid" dollars is abut 142 percent.

Here are the aggregate millions of dollars of awards for the three types of non-need-based grant programs for undergraduates for 1986-87, 1990-91 and 1991-92:

	1986-87	Pct	1990-91	Pct	1991-92	Pct
Tuition Equalization	$74.4	57.6%	$98.6	48.6%	$96.1	46.4%
Merit Scholarships	$39.1	30.3%	$72.9	36.0%	$73.2	35.4%
Categorical Aid	$15.6	12.1%	$31.3	15.4%	$37.7	18.2%
Non-Need-Based Aid	$129.1	100.0%	$202.8	100.0%	$207.0	100.0%

Since 1986-87, total non-need-based aid to undergraduates has grown by about 60 percent. But much of that growth, about 44 percent, has occurred in merit scholarship programs. In 1986, grant dollars from those programs represented 30.3 percent of all non-need-based grant dollars. By 1991-92, they are expected to represent about 35.4 percent. The larger growth rate in "categorical aid" programs than in the two other types of programs, 142 percent versus 49 percent, suggests that it may be easier for states to secure and increase funding for aid programs that are "targeted" on specific kinds of students to meet specific perceived public interests or public policy goals.

Non-Need-Based Graduate/Professional School Student Grants

Fifteen states listed 29 non-need-based grant programs for graduate/professional school students that are expected to award $12,923,000 to 3,640 students this year (see Table 5). This amount is only 1.3 percent more than 1990-91's $12,723,000 awarded to 3,445 recipients. Colorado, New Jersey and New Mexico expect to make fewer awards and spend fewer dollars, while Florida and Iowa expect to spend fewer dollars on non-need-based grants to graduate students this year than last. Thus one-third of the states with programs expect reductions in dollars and/or awards.

Only six programs in five states are expected to award at least $1 million in 1991-92. They include: New York's Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships, $2,410,000, and Health Service Corps, $1,051,000; Virginia's "tuition equalization" program, Tuition Assistance Grants, $1,304,000; Utah's and Alaska's Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education programs, $1,392,000 and $1,208,000, respectively; and Colorado's Graduate Fellowship program, $1,143,000.

The combined aid from these six programs, $8,508,000, represents about 66 percent of the total non-need-based grant dollars for graduate/professional school students. This means that the other 23 programs are expected to award, on the average, only $192,000 each.

In 1986-87, 14 states had 30 non-need-based programs for students attending graduate and professional schools and they awarded $10,258,000 to 4,346 recipients. Thus the five-year growth rate for the dollars from these programs is 26 percent.

Only 11 percent of state grant aid to undergraduates, but 30 percent of aid to graduate/professional school students, is non-need-based. But this has been the general pattern for many years. In 1986-87, about 9 percent of the

aid to undergraduates and 27 percent of the aid to graduate school students was non-need-based.

Expected Changes In Aggregate Need-Based And Non-Need-Based Grant Aid To Undergraduate And Graduate Students

Since this year is one in which many states expect little growth in some kinds of grant aid and losses in others, it is appropriate to examine changes in combined grant aid to undergraduate and graduate and professional school students for each state. Table One on the next page displays the data. The total dollar amounts represent the sum of the data that appears in Tables 2 through 5. Grant aid identified in Table 1 as "Other Aid" is not included in this particular analysis because only estimated amounts of such aid are collected. Actual amounts of the grant aid awarded to students through the NASSGP agencies are collected for the preceding year when each new survey is conducted.

Table One shows that aggregate aid for the four grant categories (need-based aid to undergraduates, need-based aid to graduate students, non-need-based aid to undergraduates, and non-need-based aid to graduate students) is expected to rise in 1991-92 by only 3.9 percent above the amounts awarded in 1990-91, $1.994 billion versus $1.919 billion.

Eleven states, Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Tennessee, expect to award fewer total dollars in 1991-92 than in 1990-91. The greatest loss in dollars is expected in Massachusetts, where grant dollars are expected to fall by 48.4 percent, from $46,000,000 to $23,748,000. Five states expect their total award dollars to fall by less than 1 percent: Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Missouri and North Carolina, so six states expect substantial losses.

But an additional eight states expect dollar losses in some grant aid categories: Alabama, non-need-based aid to undergraduates; Colorado, need-based and non-need-based aid to graduate students; Delaware, non-need-based aid to undergraduates; Florida, non-need-based aid to graduate students; Indiana, non-need-based aid to undergraduates; New Jersey and New Mexico, non-need based aid to graduate students; and Rhode Island, non-need-based aid to undergraduates. In all, 19 states expect to award fewer dollars in one or more categories of grant aid in 1991-92 than in 1990-91.

Here is a frequency distribution of the expected changes in total grant aid by states:

Increase By 10 Percent or More	10 States
Increase By 5 to 9.9 Percent	10 States
Increase By 1 to 4.9 Percent	18 States
Under 1 Percent Increase or Loss	8 States
Decrease By 1 to 4.9 Percent	2 State
Decrease By 5 to 9.9 Percent	3 States
Decrease By 10 Percent or More	1 State

The median change for all 52 states is an increase of 4.0 percent, which is less than half the traditional "benchmark" of a 10 percent increase,

TABLE ONE

ACTUAL 1990-91 AND ESTIMATED 1991-92 NEED-BASED AND
NON-NEED-BASED GRANT AID AWARDED TO UNDERGRADUATES
AND GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, BY STATES
(amounts in millions)

	1990	1991	Percent Change
ALABAMA	$9.085	$8.300	- 8.6%
ALASKA	2.575	2.630	+ 2.1
ARIZONA	3.335	3.328	- 0.2
ARKANSAS	4.640	7.851	+69.2
CALIFORNIA	164.398	169.205	+ 2.9
COLORADO	22.769	24.280	+ 6.6
CONNECTICUT	20.780	20.667	- 0.5
DELAWARE	1.460	1.507	+ 3.2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.974	1.010	+ 3.7
FLORIDA	63.211	72.674	+15.0
GEORGIA	20.536	20.385	- 0.7
HAWAII	0.612	0.661	+ 8.0
IDAHO	0.725	0.759	+ 4.7
ILLINOIS	201.639	205.331	+ 1.8
INDIANA	47.675	50.963	+ 6.9
IOWA	36.437	35.502	- 2.6
KANSAS	6.491	6.584	+ 1.4
KENTUCKY	19.866	21.075	+ 6.1
LOUISIANA	4.459	5.414	+21.4
MAINE	4.802	5.044	+ 5.0
MARYLAND	21.262	22.101	+ 3.9
MASSACHUSETTS	46.000	23.748	-48.4
MICHIGAN	71.789	81.577	+13.6
MINNESOTA	74.656	77.678	+ 4.0
MISSISSIPPI	1.177	1.246	+ 5.9
MISSOURI	19.826	19.640	- 0.9
MONTANA	0.383	0.395	+ 3.1
NEBRASKA	2.192	2.352	+ 7.3
NEVADA	0.365	0.377	+ 3.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.776	0.850	+ 9.5
NEW JERSEY	96.482	119.386	+23.7
NEW MEXICO	10.866	11.855	+ 9.1
NEW YORK	460.133	463.158	+ 0.6
NORTH CAROLINA	28.385	28.137	- 0.9
NORTH DAKOTA	1.469	1.924	+31.0
OHIO	81.276	85.668	+ 5.4
OKLAHOMA	16.105	18.270	+13.4
OREGON	11.809	11.852	+ 0.4
PENNSYLVANIA	142.897	159.181	+11.4
RHODE ISLAND	9.638	9.137	- 5.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	17.901	16.966	- 5.2
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.556	0.570	+ 2.5
TENNESSEE	13.768	13.416	- 2.6
TEXAS	26.674	29.755	+11.6
UTAH	2.397	2.438	+ 1.7
VERMONT	10.333	11.292	+ 9.3
VIRGINIA	25.458	26.620	+ 4.6
WASHINGTON	21.095	23.483	+11.3
WEST VIRGINIA	5.559	5.806	+ 4.4
WISCONSIN	42.933	43.778	+ 2.0
WYOMING	0.212	0.220	+ 3.8
PUERTO RICO	(17.898)	(17.898)	0.0
Totals	$1,918.739	$1,993.944	+ 3.9

Figures in ( ) are 1990-91 data.

representing growth that keeps pace with increases in college costs. Only ten states are expected to increase their grant dollars by 10 percent or more: Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington. The aggregate grant dollars from programs in these states are expected to grow by 15 percent, from $448,821,000 to $519,515,000. The expected increase for dollars from these ten states represents 94 percent of the total expected growth in aggregate grant dollars from all 52 states. The combined aggregate dollar growth rate for the remaining 42 states is under 1 percent.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Florida expect to add the largest dollar amounts to their grant programs this year, $22,904,000, $16,284,000, $9,788,000 and $9,463,000, respectively. The dollar growth in these four states alone represents over 77 percent of the expected increase in combined aggregate dollars from all 52 states. Put another way, the expected growth rate for all other 48 states' combined aggregate dollars is just 1.1 percent.

Eight of the eleven states expected to award fewer dollars this year do not expect to reduce the total number of students served: Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, Rhode Island and Tennessee. But three of these eleven states also expect to aid fewer students: Massachusetts, North Carolina and South Carolina. While they expect to increase their award dollars this year, eleven states expect to make fewer awards: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New York, Oregon, Washington and West Virginia. Thus 22 states are expected to make fewer total awards and/or to spend fewer total dollars this year than last year.

Whether one examines changes in aggregate aid dollars, in individual states' grant aid dollars, or in numbers of assisted students, it can be concluded that 1991-92 will be a year of suppressed growth in state grants to students. The percentage increase in total grant aid is likely to be the lowest since the NASSGP surveys started, for the academic year 1969-70.

Other Aid Programs Administered By NASSGP Agencies

In addition to need-based and non-need-based grant programs for undergraduates and graduate/professional school students, NASSGP agencies administer a wide variety of other types of student aid programs. These include Stafford and PLUS programs, work-study programs, institutional matching funds, and federal Douglas Scholarship and Byrd Honors Scholarship programs. The 229 programs identified by 45 states are listed in Table 6.

Thirty-three NASSGP agencies administer the federal Paul Douglas Scholarship programs for prospective teachers and 13 administer the federal Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship program. Eighteen NASSGP agencies reported that they administer the federal Stafford Student Loan and PLUS/SLS Loan programs for their states, but an additional four states also administer these programs: Florida, Georgia, Indiana and Montana.

Sixteen states' NASSGP agencies reported administering some type of state-funded work-study or student employment program: California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont and Washington. Nine of them

appropriated over $1 million for their programs, with four appropriating over $5 million: Washington, $12.1 million; Colorado, $9.3 million; Michigan, $6.2 million; and Minnesota, $5.9 million.

Twenty agencies reported 25 grant, scholarship or loan programs designed to assist students intending to serve in teaching or other education positions (in addition to the Paul Douglas Scholarships). Nineteen agencies reported 39 programs to assist students planning to become members of the health professions. Twelve agencies reported programs specifically designed to help nursing students. Five agencies, in Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maine and New Mexico, reported programs specifically for students in osteopathic medicine and the agencies in Delaware, Kansas and New Hampshire reported programs specifically for optometry students.

Other State-Funded Aid Programs

Table 7 lists 97 state-supported programs that 25 respondents reported were administered by other agencies in their states. Most of these programs assist health professions students, aid veterans or their dependents, or provide tuition waivers to various student groups. In a few instances, the programs serve racial-ethnic minority group members.

Undergraduate Need-Based Grants By Institutional Types

Table 8 displays respondents' estimates of the proportions of need-based program awards and dollars that will go to undergraduates enrolled at in-state public, in-state private and out-of-state postsecondary institutions. Table 9 displays the numbers represented by those proportions. Because not all respondents provided percentages for every 1991-92 need-based program, percentages from earlier years' serveys were applied to this year's award amounts, resulting in a slight imprecision in the numerical data.

Respondents estimated that 51.8 percent of the 1991-92 award dollars should go to students at in-state private institutions, about 47.3 percent to students at in-state public institutions, and the remaining 0.9 percent to students for study in other states.

Although over half the need-based grant dollars to undergraduates are expected to go to students at in-state private institutions, these students represent only 34 percent of recipients. About 64 percent of recipients will attend in-state public institutions and the remaining 1.6 percent will go to out-of-state schools. Private institutions' students generally receive greater proportions of the dollars than awards because their costs, and consequently their financial needs, are higher than those of other students. The expected average award for in-state private institutions' recipients in 1991-92 is about $1,890; for in-state public institutions' recipients, $915; and for students at out-of-state institutions, $701. The average awards for the preceding five years are as follows:

	In-State Private	In-State Public	Out-of-State
1990-91	$1,823	$877	$759
1989-90	1,788	862	812
1988-89	1,746	808	781
1987-88	1,581	798	776
1986-87	1,558	722	816

Between 1986-87 and 1991-92, the average award to in-state private institutions' students is expected to grow by 21.3 percent, from $1,558 to $1,890. The average award to in-state public institutions' students is expected to grow by 26.7 percent, from $722 to $915. But the average award to students attending institutions in other states is expected to shrink by 14.1 percent, from $816 to $697. Average awards for students at out-of-state institutions vary considerably over the years, because so few states make such awards and changes in one or two states will substantially affect the averages.

Here are the estimated distributions of awards and award dollars for this year and the preceding five years:

	In-State Private		In-State Public		Out-of-State	
	Awards	Dollars	Awards	Dollars	Awards	Dollars
1991-92	34.0%	51.8%	64.4%	47.3%	1.6%	0.9%
1990-91	35.2	53.1	62.9	45.7	1.9	1.2
1989-90	36.1	54.1	62.0	44.7	1.9	1.3
1988-89	36.0	54.8	62.0	43.8	2.0	1.4
1987-88	36.2	53.1	61.7	45.4	2.1	1.5
1986-87	37.1	55.9	61.0	42.6	1.9	1.5

Although the year-to-year changes in the percentages are slight, it appears that in-state public institutions' students generally receive increasing shares of awards and dollars. However, it should be noted that the percentages for 1991-92 are fairly similar to those of the past five years and to those of 1981-82, the first year the survey collected these types of data. Thus it should not be concluded that there have been major shifts in the distributions of awards and dollars among students at the three institutional categories.

Only sixteen programs in thirteen states reported awards to undergraduates to attend institutions in other states and just eight expect to award more than 10 percent of their dollars to such students. They are, in rank order: Delaware, 42.0 percent; Maine, 37.0 percent; Rhode Island, 35.7 percent; Alaska, 35.3 percent; District of Columbia, 33.3 percent; Connecticut, 30.0 percent; Vermont, 27.3 percent; and New Hampshire, 18.0 percent. These percentages are quite similar to those of the past four years. It should be noted that this year Massachusetts will not award grants to students to attend colleges in other states. Last year they awarded about $3.4 million to 3,400 residents attending out-of-state colleges.

Here are the five states that are expected to make the largest dollar awards to public and to private institutions' students in 1991-92:

	Public Institutions		Private Institutions
New York	$172,433,000	New York	$264,227,000
Illinois	89,399,000	Illinois	100,208,000
California	84,339,000	Pennsylvania	83,603,000
New Jersey	75,156,000	California	81,898,000
Pennsylvania	70,965,000	Michigan	53,877,000

As noted above, greater numbers of awards go to students attending public than private institutions. Only eight states expect to make more awards to students at private than at public institutions: District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas.

Although just eight states expect to make more awards to students at private than at public institutions, seventeen states expect to award more dollars to private institutions' students. They are: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont and Puerto Rico.

It was noted above that eight states expect to award fewer total need-based grant dollars to undergraduates this year than in 1990-91 and that sixteen states expect to award fewer dollars this year than last in at least one of their program categories. Another way of comparing the differences between this year and last is to examine the changes in expected numbers of need-based grant recipients and in the numbers of dollars states expect to award to students at the three categories of institutions identified in Tables 8 and 9. Table Two on the next page shows the percentage changes in expected awards and dollars for each state's three categories of institutions.

There were 51 states where changes were noted. Here is a summary of how the award dollar amounts are expected to change:

Both public and private increase	24 states	47.1%
Both public and private decrease	11 states	21.6
Public increases but private decreases	9 states	17.6
Private increases but public decreases	4 states	7.8
Only public decreases	2 states	3.9
Only private decreases	1 state	2.0
Public institutions increase	35 states	68.6
Private institutions increase	28 states	54.9
Public institutions decrease	18 states	35.3
Private institutions decrease	21 states	41.2
Public and/or private institutions decrease	27 states	52.9

In 24 states the dollars awarded to both public and private institutions' students are expected to increase. But in 11 states, the dollars awarded to students at both types of institutions are expected to decrease. These states include: Alabama, District of Columbia, Georgia, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah and Virginia. In nine states (Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, New Mexico and Rhode Island) dollars awarded to public institutions' students are expected to increase, while dollars awarded to private institutions' students are expected to decrease. In Arizona, Nebraska, New Hampshire and North Dakota, dollars awarded to private institutions' students

TABLE TWO

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN ESTIMATED AWARDS AND DOLLARS OF NEED-BASED GRANTS TO UNDERGRADUATES, BY RECIPIENTS' INSTITUTIONAL TYPES, 1990-91 to 1991-92

	In-State Public		In-State Private		Out-of-State	
	Awards	Dollars	Awards	Dollars	Awards	Dollars
ALABAMA	- 34.3%	- 1.1%	- 34.2%	- 1.1%	N.A.	N.A.
ALASKA	+138.2	+139.5	+ 16.7	+ 18.5	+ 93.1%	+ 90.8%
ARIZONA	- 2.4	- 4.6	+ 18.4	+ 18.3	N.A.	N.A.
ARKANSAS	- 15.0	+ 5.8	- 3.1	- 2.4	N.A.	N.A.
CALIFORNIA	- 3.6	+ 8.7	- 1.3	+ 0.7	N.A.	N.A.
COLORADO	+ 9.3%	+ 20.9%	+ 79.4%	+ 52.4%	N.A.	N.A.
CONNECTICUT	0.0	+ 0.3	0.0	- 0.6	0.0%	- 5.7%
DELAWARE	- 1.0	+ 8.3	+ 0.4	- 6.2	+ 12.0	+ 2.2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	+ 22.7	- 9.0	+ 22.8	- 9.2	+ 22.8	- 9.3
FLORIDA	+ 69.6	+ 70.9	+ 7.3	+ 28.5	N.A.	N.A.
GEORGIA	- 15.9%	- 1.3%	- 45.9%	- 10.6%	N.A.	N.A.
HAWAII	+ 9.1	+ 14.1	+117.1	+ 14.0	N.A.	
IDAHO	+ 4.0	+ 9.2	+ 4.2	+ 19.2	N.A.	N.A.
ILLINOIS	+ 10.6	+ 10.8	- 7.6	- 6.9	N.A.	N.A.
INDIANA	- 5.5	+ 16.1	- 52.4	- 34.4	N.A.	N.A.
IOWA	+ 33.4%	+ 36.8%	+ 2.4%	+ 2.9%	N.A.	N.A.
KANSAS	+ 2.4	+ 1.9	+ 8.0	+ 1.3	N.A.	N.A.
KENTUCKY	+ 36.3	+ 84.0	+ 13.6	+ 30.7	N.A.	N.A.
LOUISIANA	+ 43.4	+138.5	- 4.1	- 4.2	N.A.	N.A.
MAINE	+ 64.5	+143.8	- 16.0	+ 16.3	N.A.	N.A.
MARYLAND	+ 10.2%	+ 31.1%	- 20.4%	- 20.6%	- 23.0%	- 12.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	- 37.0	- 61.1	- 28.3	- 53.8	-100.0	-100.0
MICHIGAN	+ 11.5	+ 27.0	+ 13.8	+ 0.3	N.A.	N.A.
MINNESOTA	+ 10.0	+ 14.7	+ 10.0	+ 14.7	N.A.	N.A.
MISSISSIPPI	+ 28.9	+ 26.8	- 48.9	- 45.1	N.A.	N.A.
MISSOURI	- 2.5%	- 6.4%	- 1.7%	- 6.4%	N.A.	N.A.
MONTANA	- 49.8	- 11.5	+ 13.5	+ 95.8	N.A.	N.A.
NEBRASKA	+ 83.4	- 9.2	+219.3	+ 99.1	N.A.	N.A.
NEVADA	+ 75.0	- 5.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	- 14.3	- 14.2	+ 3.2	+ 3.2	- 14.2	+ 2.9
NEW JERSEY	+ 5.0%	+ 33.6%	- 15.8%	+ 14.1%	N.A.	N.A.
NEW MEXICO	+ 75.0	+102.5	- 75.3	- 57.0	N.A.	N.A.
NEW YORK	+ 8.9	+ 10.1	- 2.3	+ 18.0	N.A.	N.A.
NORTH CAROLINA	- 57.7	- 39.0	- 40.7	- 37.8	N.A.	N.A.
NORTH DAKOTA	- 2.1	- 0.6	+ 23.0	+ 24.8	N.A.	N.A.
OHIO	+ 7.0%	+ 13.8%	+ 10.9%	+ 15.1%	+ 19.0%	+242.8%
OKLAHOMA	+ 8.3	+ 10.6	+ 8.3	+ 10.3	N.A.	N.A.
OREGON	- 1.8	+ 7.2	+ 4.3	+ 23.9	N.A.	N.A.
PENNSYLVANIA	+ 6.6	+ 20.5	+ 8.7	+ 19.1	- 2.5	- 6.5
RHODE ISLAND	+ 29.4	+ 46.0	- 4.7	- 46.5	+ 5.8	- 19.7
SOUTH CAROLINA	N.A.	N.A.	- 14.4%	- 6.7%	N.A.	N.A.
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.0%	- 6.8%	+ 5.5	- 3.0	N.A.	N.A.
TENNESSEE	- 8.5	- 15.7	- 27.5	- 39.6	N.A.	N.A.
TEXAS	- 5.0	+ 1.8	+ 23.6	+ 8.2	N.A.	N.A.
UTAH	+ 16.6	- 1.4	- 41.1	- 52.4	N.A.	N.A.
VERMONT	+ 8.0%	+ 3.3%	+ 16.1%	+ 4.4%	- 0.6%	- 6.1%
VIRGINIA	- 2.2	- 11.2	- 3.0	- 9.0	N.A.	N.A.
WASHINGTON	+ 11.3	+ 60.3	- 12.2	+135.8	N.A.	N.A.
WEST VIRGINIA	- 2.0	+ 9.4	+ 2.7	+ 12.6	+ 20.0	+ 16.0
WISCONSIN	+ 7.9	+ 13.5	- 0.6	+ 2.0	- 57.7	- 62.8
WYOMING	+ 13.0	- 8.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
PUERTO RICO	N.A.	0.0	N.A.	0.0	N.A.	N.A.
Total	+ 4.6%	+ 8.9%	- 1.2%	+ 2.5%	- 13.3%	- 18.9%

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are expected to increase, while dollars awarded to public institutions are expected to decrease. In all, 27 states expect to award fewer dollars in 1991-92 than in 1990-91 to students at their public and/or private institutions. These statistics provide further evidence of the extent of the expected decreases in need-based state grant awards to undergraduates in 1991-92.

SSIG Program Activities By States

Table 10 displays the State Student Incentive Grant Program activities by states and territories. The 50 states, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico reported SSIG expenditures of $58,839,016 in 1990-91 and anticipate spending $62,952,991 in 1991-92.

Eight states expect to spend more than $2 million each this year: California, $9,755,000; New York, $5,336,697; Illinois, $3,430,700; Texas, $3,227,720; Pennsylvania, $2,790,293; Michigan, $2,624,380; Ohio, $2,517,177; and Massachusetts, $2,041,436. These states expect to spend about 50.3 percent of the 1991-92 SSIG dollars. Thirteen other states expect to use at least $1 million in SSIG allocations.

This year, seven states expect at least four out of every ten dollars they spend on their need-based grant programs to come from the SSIG program: District of Columbia, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. The median percentage of SSIG funds as a percent of total need-based award dollars is about 6.7 percent. The average for the 52 states is 15.6 percent, with a standard deviation of 15.7 percentage points, indicating that there is a large variation in matching rates.

Years of Program Initiation

Table 11 shows when the 208 programs with reported initiation dates first began to make awards to students. The frequency distribution of initiation dates is as follows:

	Number of Programs	Percent
1970 or Before	40	19.2%
1971 to 1975	49	23.6
1976 to 1980	30	14.4
1981 to 1985	35	16.8
1986 or Later	54	26.0
All Years	208	100.0%

Over one-fourth of programs were implemented in 1986-87 or later years, with 57 percent having begun after 1975-76. Prior to 1980, the vast majority of new state grant programs were comprehensive, undergraduate need-based ones that served a wide variety of students attending many different kinds of postsecondary institutions. In recent years, since 1986, the new programs are often non-need-based and designed to serve special categories of students and/or meet special state needs.

This year six new programs were added to the list. Arkansas implemented a need-based and merit-based Academic Challenge Scholarship program for undergraduates that is expected to award $3,000,000 to 3,000 students. Florida established the Vocational Gold Seal Endorsement Scholarship program, a merit-based program designed to encourage high school students who excelled in vocational programs to pursue them at the postsecondary level. This program is expected to award $2,070,000 to over 1,000 students. Colorado implemented a need-based program for part-time undergraduate students and expects to award $500,000. New York created a Memorial Scholarship for Children of Deceased Police and Firefighters, which is expected to award $260,000 to 65 students.

Illinois implemented a non-need-based College Bond Incentive Grant program to provide small monetary awards to students who participate in its College Savings Bond program and enroll in in-state colleges. This program is expected to award $136,000 to 3,400 students. Finally, Nebraska created the Postsecondary Education Award program for students at private institutions. It is expected to award $125,000 to 200 undergraduates without consideration of their financial need.

In all, the new programs are expected to award $6,092,000 this year, representing 0.3 percent of all aid to be awarded from all need-based and non-need-based programs and graduate/professional students this year and 8.1 percent of the increase in such dollars from 1990-1.

Need Analysis Methodologies Used By State Programs

Sixteen states use only the Congressional Methodology (CM) of need analysis for their 35 need-based programs (see Table 11). The 16 states include: Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Arizona uses the CM and any other need analysis systems approved by the Secretary of Education; California uses the CM for four programs and a modified CM for another; Florida uses the CM for three programs and its own system for another; Illinois uses the CM for one program and lets institutions determine what analysis system they want to use for another; Indiana uses the CM and the Pell Grant methodology for its one program; Kentucky uses the CM for two programs and its own system for another; Maryland uses the CM for two programs, a modified CM for another and its own system for a third program; Michigan uses the CM for one program and a modified CM for another three programs; New Mexico uses the CM for three programs, the Uniform Methodology for another and lets the institutions decide what to use for a third program; North Carolina uses the CM for one program and the CM plus the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid System (GAPSFAS) for two others; Mississippi uses the CM plus the UM and Pell Grant need analysis systems for its program; Texas uses the CM, GAPSFAS and Pell Grant systems for its five programs; Virginia uses the CM for one program and the CM plus a state system for another; and Washington uses the CM for two programs and a modified CM for another. In all, 30 states use the CM for one or more programs, with a total of 63 programs using the CM.

Six states use a modified version of the Congressional Methodology for ten programs: Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon and Vermont. Thus 36 states use the CM or a modified version of it for 73 programs.

Five states, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, South Dakota and Texas, use the Pell Grant need analysis system for ten programs. Alaska, Arkansas and Hawaii use the Uniform Methodology for their three programs. Five states use only their special state need analysis systems for their seven programs: Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Wyoming. Louisiana and New York use a state system for one of their programs and let the institutions decide which system to use for another. The District of Columbia uses all but the Congressional Methodology for its program.

Maximum Annual Grant Awards

Table 11 also displays the maximum award dollar amounts for 182 programs for whom maximum dollar amounts were provided. The median is $2,000, down by about 6.5 percent from last year's median of $2,140. The median for 1989-90 was $2,070, the median for 1988-89, $1,970. Thus maximum awards do not seem to be growing. Here is a distribution of the award maxima:

	Number of Programs	Percent
Under $500	9	4.9%
$500 to $999	17	9.4
$1,000 to $1,499	32	17.6
$1,500 to $1,999	23	12.6
$2,000 to $2,999	51	28.0
$3,000 to $3,999	15	8.3
$4,000 to $4,999	9	4.9
$5,000 or Above	26	14.3
All Programs	182	100.0%

The largest maximum awards are for graduate students in the health professions. New York's Health Service Corps program maximum is $15,000 and its Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarship program maximum is $10,000. New Jersey's Martin Luther King Physician-Dentist Scholarship program maximum is $11,053. Alabama's Chiropractic Scholarship maximum is $10,000.

Since one way states can respond to restricted appropriations to their grant programs is to reduce their maximum awards, the data for maximum awards for each state's largest need-based undergraduate program were compared for 1990-91 and 1991-92. Almost 63.5 percent of states, 33, had the same maximum award for both years. Thirteen raised their maximum awards and six reduced them. The states that raised their maximum awards were: Indiana, by 7.3 percent; Kentucky, 6.2 percent; Minnesota, 2.6 percent; Montana, 50 percent; Nevada, 25 percent; New Jersey, 9.0 percent; New York, 11 percent; Pennsylvania, 4.5 percent; Tennessee, 6.9 percent; Vermont, 2 percent; Washington, 46.8 percent; West Virginia, 9.9 percent; and Wyoming, 50 percent. Tennessee was the only one of these thirteen states that expected to award fewer aggregate dollars this year than last year.

The six states that reduced their award maxima include: Connecticut, by 1 percent; Kansas, 29.4 percent; Louisiana, 10 percent; Massachusetts, 50 percent; Rhode Island, 20 percent; and the District of Columbia, 33 percent. Only the programs of Massachusetts and Connecticut are expected to award fewer aggregate dollars in 1991-92 than last year. Reductions in maximum awards do not seem especially related to reductions in aggregate dollars awarded, as was expected. States likely use other means to ration their reduced appropriations, such as reducing average awards or cutting award numbers.

Merit and Need-Based Eligibility Criteria

About 57.3 percent of programs that identified need, non-need or merit eligibility criteria for their programs were need-based (see Table 11). Students must demonstrate financial need to qualify for an award from these 118 programs. About 22 percent of need-based programs also required applicants to meet merit criteria to receive an initial award. Merit is usually measured by academic aptitude test scores and/or grade point averages. (Virtually all require recipients to demonstrate "merit" in the form of satisfactory academic progress to receive a renewal award.)

About 49 percent of non-need-based programs employ merit criteria for establishing applicant eligibility, primarily because many are merit scholarship programs. In all, about 34 percent of programs require applicants to demonstrate merit to receive initial awards. Here are the numbers of programs with various eligibility criteria:

Need-Based Only	92	44.7%
Need/Merit Based	26	12.6
Total Need-Based	118	57.3
Non-Need-Based Only	43	20.9
Non-Need-Based/Merit Based	45	21.8
Total Non-Need Based	88	42.7
Total Merit-Based	71	34.5

Since 1986-87, the numbers of programs with various eligibility criteria have grown at similar rates. For example, need-based programs have increased by 13.5 percent and non-need-based ones by 11.3 percent. Merit-based programs have increased by 12.6 percent, and non-merit-based ones by 12.5 percent. In preceding five-year periods, the non-need-based programs grew at a much faster rate than the need-based ones.

Program Eligible Institutions

The Survey asked respondents to list the types of institutions where award recipients might enroll: public and private four-year and two-year colleges, public and private vocational technical schools, public and private schools of nursing, and "other" institutions. About 48 percent of the programs (98 of 204) can be considered "comprehensive," meaning that their awards can be used at public and private four-year and two-year colleges and at least one other type of post secondary institution (see Table 12). About one out of five programs' awards (42 of 204) can be used at every type of institution listed on the Survey form.

About 40 percent of the programs (81 of 204) offer awards only to students who attend either four-year or two-year colleges, with 24 offering awards to just four-year college students. About 10 percent of the programs offer awards only to students at private institutions, and 16 percent offer awards at only public institutions.

Here is a breakdown of the number of states with programs that serve students at each institutional type in 1991-92:

	States	Programs	Pct of Programs
Four-Year Public Colleges	51	174	85.3%
Four-Year Private Colleges	51	162	79.4
Two-Year Public Colleges	51	148	72.5
Two-Year Private Colleges	46	126	61.8
Public Noc-Tech Schools	39	83	40.7
Private Voc-Tech Schools	34	73	35.8
Public Nursing Schools	33	77	37.7
Private Nursing Schools	34	87	42.6

The vast majority of programs, eight out of ten, serve four-year college students. Only one state, Wyoming, has no programs to serve private colleges, because it has none, and South Carolina's programs serve only that state's private college students.

Since 1986-87, the numbers of programs serving students at the different types of institutions have increased. Here are the percentage increases by types of institutions:

Four-Year Public Colleges	23.4%
Four-Year Private Colleges	15.7
Two-Year Public Colleges	17.4
Two-Year Private Colleges	8.6
Public Voc-Tech Schools	13.7
Private Voc-Tech Schools	25.9
Public Nursing Schools	10.0
Private Nursing Schools	8.8

These data suggest that students at four-year public colleges and private vocational-technical schools have gained access to more new programs than have students at the other institutional types.

Table 13 displays the responses of states that offered comments believed to help readers better understand their programs' situations.

SECTION III

POLICY ISSUES, PROGRAM CHANGES AND RELATED MATTERS

This section of the Report describes the Survey responses to a variety of questions, some of which are asked on all surveys and others which were asked for the first time.

Significant Program Changes Planned In 1992-93

Twenty-two states listed changes in programs and policies they considered significant for this and next year (see Table 14). Six anticipate major revisions to their policies and/or program structures: Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Virginia and Washington.

The possibility of cuts in program funding levels was mentioned by Colorado, New York and South Carolina. But North Dakota, because of a strengthening economy, expects increased support of higher education and its grant programs. And Massachusetts hopes to restore funds cut from its grant programs during the past two years.

Administrative changes have improved or will improve the delivery of student aid in four states. Arizona will complete the implementation of its "Data Program." Iowa will enhance changes in awards processing implemented this year. Kentucky will expand its system for electronic transfer of loan application information among schools, lending institutions and its guaranty agency. Rhode Island will explore alternative grant application methods to reduce costs to students.

Three states plan to make changes in their programs. Alabama expects to raise the interest rate on its medical, dental and optometry scholarship/loan programs. Rhode Island plans to implement an alternative loan program to help middle-income students gain access to loans. Tennessee will increase the maximum amounts students can borrow from its Teacher Loan/Scholarship program.

Perhaps to better allocate grant resources among its applicants, Minnesota plans to require full-time recipients to be registered for 15 rather than 12 credit hours per term and its half-time recipients to register for eight hours.

Mississippi hopes to expand its African-American Doctoral Teacher Loan/Scholarship program.

New Programs Planned Or Under Consideration for 1992-93 and 1993-94

In spite of the fact that several states experienced reductions in their grant funds this year and many others experienced slowed growth, 22 states reported they were considering implementing new programs during the next two years.

Scholarship programs are under consideration in two states. Arkansas wants to implement an Academic Challenge Scholarship program, to encourage high school students to take a more rigorous curriculum, and a Second Effort Scholarship program, to assist top-scoring GED Test takers. Missouri is considering five scholarship programs for: employed part-time students; students majoring in art, theatre and dance; full-time graduate students; minority teachers; and mathematics and science majors.

New York and Washington plan to implement two already authorized scholarship programs, the Liberty Scholarship program and the American Indian Endowed Scholarship program, respectively.

In addition to the programs in Arkansas and New York, programs to provide counseling and the promise of future financial aid to middle-school and young high school students to encourage them to prepare for college are under consideration in four other states. These "early awareness" programs are being considered by North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Vermont.

Part-time students are the target of programs under study in Missouri, Alaska and Maryland. Minnesota plans to integrate its existing program for part-time students into its regular state grant program.

Tennessee hopes to help students better afford the costs of attending private colleges with grant programs designed to enhance "choice" and "equalize" tuition. South Carolina plans to implement a program for public college students to complement its existing one for private college students.

Health professions students are to be assisted by programs planned in Maine and West Virginia. Maine's program will provide loans that will be forgiven for future service and West Virginia's program will offer scholarships which become loans if recipients fail to practice in that state.

Illinois plans to establish an Engineering Student Scholarship program for students who will work as engineers or teachers in technical disciplines. The scholarships will revert to loans if the recipients fail to offer the required service.

This year apparently marks renewed state interest in "scholarship/loan" and "loan forgiveness" programs. Several such programs appeared during the mid-1980s, mostly for math/science and health professions students. The programs are appealing to their sponsors, because recipients are awarded "scholarships" or have their loans "forgiven," i.e., repaid by the state, if they do what the program sponsors intended. If recipients fail to provide the service, they must repay award amounts received, with interest. From the recipients' viewpoint, these programs are as attractive as scholarships or other "gift aid"--if recipients are certain they will be willing and able to meet the service requirement. If recipients change their plans or are unable to fulfill the service requirements, then their costs of education will have increased substantially, because the awards will have to be repaid with interest.

These programs represent a different philosophy of financial aid than is represented by more traditional aid programs. Traditional aid programs have provided aid to students, usually on the basis of their financial need, under the belief that it is appropriate for society to help equalize opportunity for

postsecondary education among all its member citizens. The primary goals of traditional programs are to enhance recipients' educational opportunities and improve their socioeconomic mobility. Supporters of these programs believe that society benefits when aid recipients receive all kinds of education. Supporters of "scholarship/loan" and "loan forgiveness" programs generally place a lower priority on enhancing opportunity and socioeconomic mobility and are more likely to believe that society maximizes the benefits of student aid programs when recipients provide special services society needs in exchange for the assistance.

There are roles for both types of programs and both philosophies in state-supported student aid programs. But there is also need for balance between them. If "service-oriented" programs increasingly dominate state financial aid, the goals of equalizing opportunity and enhancing socioeconomic mobility will become more difficult to achieve, since not all financially handicapped, disadvantaged students will be willing and/or able to meet the special service requirements.

State Grant Program Appropriations In A Period Of Fiscal Austerity

Because so many states are experiencing fiscal difficulties and others facing budgetary crises, it was considered appropriate to ask this year's Survey respondents what effects these situations might have had on their state grant programs. The Survey asked if appropriations to the states' grant programs were cut or level-funded for 1991-92. Seventeen states said their program appropriations had been cut and another eight said theirs had been level-funded (see Table 16). Thus almost half the states/territories, 25 out of 52, said their state's fiscal difficulties had affected their program appropriations.

Respondents who said their appropriations had been affected were asked what effects cuts or level-funding had on their programs. Five states reported no negative program effects of level-funding: Arkansas, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska and Texas. All other states reported at least one negative effect of reduced or level-funded appropriations.

Fifteen of the 25 states, 60 percent, said they cut the numbers of awards they might otherwise have made to their programs' applicants. Nine states, 36 percent, reduced the size of the average grant award and six, 24 percent, said they cut the maximum grant. Nine states said they reduced their administrative expenses and three cut the numbers of staff serving their grant programs. Twelve of the 25 states, 48 percent, reported two or more negative effects of their appropriations situations for 1991-92.

Although 17 states reported cuts in appropriations, these cuts did not always result in reductions in expected total need-based and non-need-based grant dollars to be awarded to graduate and undergraduate students in 1991-92 (see Table One on page 12). Eleven of the 17 states that reported cuts in appropriations expect to award fewer dollars in 1991-92 than in 1990-91; Alabama, down 8.6 percent; Arizona, 0.2 percent; Connecticut, 0.5 percent; Georgia, 0.7 percent; Iowa, 2.6 percent; Massachusetts, 48.4 percent; Missouri, 0.9 percent; North Carolina, 0.9 percent; Rhode Island, 5.2 percent; South Carolina, 5.2 percent; and Tennessee, 2.6 percent. Only Massachusetts,

Alabama, Rhode Island and South Carolina expect substantial losses of program dollars.

Six states that reported cuts in appropriations estimated that their total need-based and non-need-based grant dollars to undergraduates and graduate students will increase: California, up by 2.9 percent; Delaware, 3.2 percent; Kansas, 1.4 percent; Mississippi, 5.9 percent; New York, 0.6 percent; and Virginia, 4.6 percent. What factors might have contributed to the lack of correspondence in reported negative effects of appropriations and changes in total program dollars awarded?

Funds could have been carried over from the preceding year(s). Appropriations to only one or two of a state's multiple programs could have been cut while appropriations to others increased, resulting in slight overall increases in total program funding. State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program funds could have increased, accounting for a slight increase in total funds available for grants. Funds collected from tuition increases could have been transferred to state grant agencies to help them offset the effects of higher costs on their grant recipients. Finally, funds from non-appropriation sources could have been used to increase total available grant aid.

Effects of Tuition Increases on State Grant Programs

One of the frequent effects of shortfalls in state budgets is a rise in tuitions in public colleges. This year's survey asked respondents to indicate whether their public colleges' tuitions and fees had increased substantially. It was left to respondents to decide what represented a "substantial" increase, because a given increase might be considered "substantial" in one state and merely "average" in another. Thirty-three states said one or more types of public colleges substantially increased their tuitions and fees (see Table 17).

The average increase for public universities was 12.9 percent; for four-year public colleges, 10.5 percent; and for community colleges, 9.7 percent. The largest percentage increases for public universities were reported by Oregon, 35 percent; California, 34 percent; New York, 30 percent; North Carolina, 20 percent; and Rhode Island, 19.3 percent. The largest percentage increases for four-year colleges were reported by Oregon, 33 percent; New York, 30 percent; Connecticut, 29 percent; District of Columbia, 20.5 percent; Rhode Island, 19.6 percent; Delaware, 19.4 percent; and California, 17 percent. The largest percentage increases for community colleges occurred in Alabama, 34 percent; New York, 30 percent; North Carolina, 22 percent; Rhode Island, 21.6 percent; Connecticut, 21 percent; and Virginia, 17.9 percent.

It was thought that substantial changes in public college tuitions might affect the state grant programs, so respondents were asked to identify any potential effects. Sixteen of the 33 respondents, 48 percent, reported "no major effect." Five states said they had to cut the numbers of awards their programs made: Alabama, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi and West Virginia. Five said they cut the average grant award: Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island and Virginia. Massachusetts and Rhode Island also cut their maximum grants. These actions were presumably to respond to the

increased demand for aid caused by higher tuition costs and consequently higher financial need of public institutions' applicants.

Colorado indicated that it could not yet determine the effects of higher tuitions as its grant aid had been increased. Florida was waiting for enrollment reports and then might have to cut average grants.

Five states reported other responses to tuition increases. Illinois stopped processing applications earlier in its application cycle. New Jersey limited the increase in grant awards to 9 percent. Massachusetts and Texas reported that tution waiver accounts and tuition set-asides were increased in their states. Pennsylvania was unable to implement changes which would have increased the number of grants awarded.

It was surprising that so many states with increased tuitions reported no major effects on their grant programs. But perhaps it should not have been. Since only half the aggregate state grant dollars go to students at public institutions and tuitions represent a relatively small proportion of total costs at these institutions, perhaps major increases in public tuitions would not increase all applicants' financial need and the demand for grant assistance by huge amounts. Additionally, decisions to raise tuitions frequently are made by governing and/or coordinating boards that have no responsibility for state grant program funding or policies. Thus the connection or relationship between changes in tuition and changes in grant award policies and procedures might not be as closely linked as might be assumed. Finally, perhaps there is some "lag time" between increased costs experienced by one group of grant program constituents and the effects on the grant program. Regardless of the explanation, the increased public college tuitions, quite substantial in some states, did not produce horrendously negative effects on most states' grant programs in 1991-92. However, seven states that reported substantial increases in public college tuitions also reported decreases in the total need-based grant dollars awarded to students at public institutions: District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Utah and Virginia.

State Funds Appropriated To Institutions For Financial Aid

The compilers of annual NASSGP Survey Reports have recognized that Survey results do not always reflect every state's total financial commitment to student aid programs, even grant programs. Virtually all public institutions use some of their general state appropriations to help fund financial aid programs on their campuses, so these dollars could be considered a part of the states' support of financial aid. Unfortunately, in most states the actual amounts of institutional appropriations used for financial aid are not readily available, if they are available at all.

Additionally, some report readers have suggested that tuition waivers should also be counted as state support of financial aid. In recognition of this latter consideration, the Surveys for the past several years have tried to collect tuition-waiver dollar values where they are offered from a fund specifically designated for this purpose. These data are reported in Tables 1, 6 and 7 of the Report. Attempting to count unfunded tuition waivers as indirect state subsidies seems fruitless for two reasons: (1) the data are not typically available from any central source in the states; and (2) lost

tuition revenues from "tuition waivers" do not represent state expenditures any more than do lost tax revenues from tax code provisions designed to aid certain groups or categories of taxpayers.

There is a category of expenditures that can be considered in assessing state-supported student aid: the legislative appropriations to campuses that are earmarked specifically for financial aid purposes. This year's Survey asked respondents whether their states allocate funds to colleges that are specifically designated for student financial aid award purposes, that is, a line item for these amounts appears in the budget and in allocations to colleges. The responses to the question are displayed in Table 18.

Twenty-one states indicated that they have such direct line item appropriations, and the funds for these programs total $263,680,000. One of the states, Indiana, did not provide enough information to be included in the Table 18 data, and Minnesota did not furnish the dollar amounts appropriated to its programs. The largest dollar amounts were reported by California, $81,845,000; New York, $62,135,000; Virginia, $28,000,000; Iowa, $24,865,000; Connecticut, $17,693,000; and Florida, $12,987,000. The combined dollars from these six states represented over 86 percent of the total for all twenty states.

The Survey asked what kinds of institutions received direct state appropriations. Seven states reported appropriations to their public four-year and two-year colleges and another five states reported appropriations to only their four-year public colleges. Two states provided appropriations to their public four-year and two-year colleges and their public vocational-technical schools. Five states reported appropriations to non-public as well as public institutions: Connecticut, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire and New York. Oregon reported making appropriations to only four-year private colleges.

The Survey asked whether full-time and part-time undergraduates and graduate/professional school students could receive awards from the programs funded by appropriations to the institutions. Half the states said all such students were eligible for awards from the programs. Only full-time undergraduates were eligible for aid from programs in Alaska, Delaware and Virginia. Full-time and part-time undergraduates were eligible in Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico and Wyoming.

The Survey asked which types of awards were funded: tuition remission awards, grants, long-term loans, student employment, graduate fellowships/assistantships, scholarships and federal matching funds (for institutional matches under the campus-based federal programs). Only two states, California and Washington, indicated their appropriations could be used for all types of awards. Florida said its appropriations could be used for everything but loans and employment awards. New York's could be used for everything but loans. Iowa, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon and Wyoming said their appropriations could be used only for grants to students. Five states said their appropriations could not be used for grants: Colorado, tuition remission only; Hawaii, tuition remission and loans; Minnesota, employment awards and federal matching; New Mexico, tuition remission, federal matching and scholarships; Texas, employment, federal matching and scholarships; and Alaska, where appropriations were used only for waivers of room and board charges.

Here are the numbers of states whose appropriations can be used for each type of award: grants, fourteen states; scholarships, ten states; tuition remission, and federal matching, nine states; employment awards, seven states; graduates fellowships/assistantships, four states; and long-term loans, three states.

Few states could estimate how much of their appropriations went to different types of awards. Seventeen states indicated whether their appropriations had to be used for need-based or other types of aid. Eight said that all funds were awarded on the basis of student need, seven said that at least some of their funds had to be awarded to financially needy students, and just two (Colorado and Oregon) said that demonstrating need was not a requirement for receiving aid from their appropriations.

When the states report that appropriations can be used for something other than grants, scholarships or tuition remission awards, it is impossible to estimate what proportions will be used only for these types of aid, which are counted in other sections of the NASSGP Survey. However, if it is assumed that half the appropriations for multiple-use states were for "gift aid," then it is possible to estimate how much the NASSGP Survey under-estimates these states' "gift aid" to their students. Amounts from Table 18 were added to the total amounts of grant aid displayed in Table 1, for an estimate of the total grant and other "gift aid" furnished by states. Appropriation amounts were divided by the total "gift aid" furnished to get the "under-estimate" for each state. The percentages are as follows:

California	15.6%	Colorado	5.8%	Connecticut	19.8%
Delaware	57.5%	Florida	8.2%	Hawaii	77.7%
Iowa	28.7%	Nebraska	49.4%	Nevada	35.2%
New Hampshire	20.0%	New Mexico	17.6%	New York	6.3%
Oregon	9.5%	Texas	1.6%	Utah	9.2%
Virginia	34.5%	Washington	16.2%	Wyoming	33.9%

The amounts reported in Table 1 represent at least a 25 percent under-estimate of the total state appropriation to grants, scholarships and tuition remission awards for seven states and at least a 10 percent under-estimate for five other states. Therefore, the data in Table 1 under-estimate the total state appropriations to "gift aid" for 23 percent (12 out of 52) of the states. How much is the total "gift aid" from all states under-estimated? By about $148 million or 5.6 percent. This under-estimate suggests that future Surveys might try to assess the grant aid and other "gift aid" awarded by states through direct appropriations to institutions and present these data in some of the basic tables, at least Table 1.

SECTION IV

DISTRIBUTION OF UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED AID AMONG STUDENT CATEGORIES

The survey asked respondents to estimate the percentages of need-based undergraduate awards and dollars received by various student categories. Not all respondents can answer for every category, because the data are not collected or are not readily available from their files. However, between 23 percent and over 93 percent of all need-based dollars awarded to undergraduates are represented in various item response categories. Therefore, respondents' estimates likely provide a realistic, if not totally statistically valid, picture of grant recipient characteristics. Additionally, because in succeeding survey years the same program respondents usually answer the same items, year-to-year comparisons are possible--if caution is used in interpreting the changes. The data referenced below for earlier years are from previous NASSGP survey reports.

Table 19 shows that 95 percent of recipients are expected to be full-time and 5 percent are expected to be part-time students. Between 1984-85 and 1985-86, the proportion of part-time recipients rose from under 2 percent to over 4 percent but then remained under 5 percent until this year. While the proportions of all undergraduates who are enrolled part-time is increasing, the proportion of grant recipients who are part-time is not. This is likely a reflection of the states' inability to increase their grant program amounts at a pace that meets increased demand for aid from full-time students.

This year 52.3 percent of recipients will have received grants in a previous year, about the same proportion as last year's 51.5 percent. For the previous years the proportions of "renewal" recipients were slightly higher. The respective percentages were: for 1989, 55.1 percent; for 1988, 56.1 percent; for 1987, 57.2 percent; and for 1986, 54.9 percent.

The proportions of recipients enrolled at various types of institutions have remained stable for several years. Here are the data for 1986-87 through 1991-92:

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
4-Yr Pub Coll	41.4%	40.3%	40.5%	40.1%	40.0%	40.0%
2-Yr Pub Coll	17.8	19.0	19.0	19.5	20.6	33.2
4-Yr Priv Coll	28.5	27.6	28.4	28.8	27.7	26.9
2-Yr Priv Coll	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5
Prop Vo-Tech	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.8
Pub Vo-Tech	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4
All Other Insts	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.1
All Institutions	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The data suggest, as did the data in Tables 8 and 9, that this year slightly increased proportions of recipients will attend public colleges rather than private ones.

Since 1982-83 there has been a steady increase in proportions of state grant recipients who are considered independent or self-supporting by their grant programs. The percentages of independent recipients rose from 26.5 percent in 1982-83 to 29.2 percent in 1983-84, held at about 29 percent until the 1986-87 increase to 31.8 percent, increased to 36.6 percent in 1988-89, rose again to 38.1 percent in 1989-90, reached 40.0 percent last year, and is now 42.3 percent for 1991-92. Since 1982-83, the proportion of recipients who are independent has rising by 15.8 percentage points, from 26.5 to 42.3 percent.

The most likely explanation for the increase in proportions of independent recipients is that increasing proportions of all recipients are 26 years of age or older. In 1982-83, only 13.6 percent were this age. This year 23.9 percent of expected recipients are 26 or older. Here is the distribution of recipients' ages since 1986-87:

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
18 to 21 Yrs	64.3%	61.8%	61.9%	59.4%	57.5%	57.8%
22 to 25 Yrs	17.4	18.5	17.0	17.4	19.0	18.3
26 or Older	18.3	19.7	21.1	23.2	23.5	23.9
All Ages	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The majority of recipients for whom gender is known are female, 59.5 percent. Here are the percentages of females for preceding years: for 1990, 59.0 percent; for 1989, 58.9 percent; for 1988, 58.5 percent; for 1987, 57.3 percent; and for 1986, 57.3 percent. Thus there is a slight but steady increase in proportions of recipients who are female.

Only one third of the states were able to report data on their recipients' racial-ethnic group memberships. Here is a distribution of racial-ethnic group memberships for recipients for whom such data were known, from 1986-87 to 1991-92:

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
White, Caucasian	69.2%	66.5%	66.2%	66.5%	73.2%	67.3%
Black, African Am	17.7	17.7	19.2	17.4	17.4	20.1
Native American	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
Asian American	5.6	7.4	6.0	6.5	3.1	3.4
Hispanic	6.5	7.2	7.4	8.4	5.1	7.8
All Groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The data suggest that racial-ethnic group membership patterns are rather stable. That more minority students are among this year's recipient proportions is not significant, in view of the fact that different states reported data for 1990-91 and 1991-92.

This is the third consecutive year that respondents' data have indicated that fewer than 40 percent of their recipients will have incomes below $10,000. Here are the frequency distributions of recipients' family incomes from 1986-87 through 1991-92:

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Less than $10,000	42.9%	43.5%	43.5%	39.0%	36.7%	34.1%
$10,000-$29,999	47.0	44.8	43.1	43.7	43.0	43.7
$30,000 and Above	10.1	11.7	14.4	17.3	20.3	22.2
All Incomes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Because of income inflation and differences in the proportions of state grant recipients with known incomes each year, it cannot be concluded with certainty that there have been major changes in family incomes of grant recipients in the past two years. However, given the fact that increasing proportions of recipients are independent students, who typically have incomes below $10,000, one would not expect the proportions of lowest-income recipients to have declined as much as they have. This suggests that proportionately fewer lowest-income dependent recipients may be receiving state grants. That proportionately more recipients have incomes above $30,000 is not too surprising. Family incomes have inflated, so more applicants would be expected to come from higher income strata. Furthermore, as college costs rise, more higher-income applicants can demonstrate financial need for an award.

Here is how the average awards to students with known incomes have changed since 1986-87:

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Less than $10,000	$1,136	$1,189	$1,178	$1,209	$1,250	$1,245
$10,000-$29,999	1,114	1,154	1,204	1,274	1,313	1,373
$30,000 and Above	1,116	1,172	1,150	1,209	1,148	1,234

Since 1986-87, the average award to recipients with incomes between $10,000 and $29,999 has risen by 23.2 percent, from $1,114 to $1,373. The average awards to other recipients have risen by about 10 percent. This suggests that state grant programs may be increasingly targeting their awards on applicants from this income range. Average grants for lowest-income and highest-income recipients are similar in 1991-92. Highest-income students are more likely to attend higher cost institutions and, therefore, have greater financial need which qualifies them for higher awards. Lowest-income students, while more likely to attend lower cost institutions, had greater financial need because their expected family contributions are minimal. That highest-income students' average grant awards have not grown as much as other students' grants, while proportionately more seem to be receiving awards, is likely a consequence of more becoming eligible for assistance as their costs rise but the amounts for which they are eligible are relatively small.

SECTION V

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS IN NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE AID DOLLAR VOLUMES BY STATES

This section of the report provides state-by-state detail on dollar changes in need-based grant aid to undergraduates for 1986-87 through 1991-92. The data in Table 20 show that the seventeen states each expected to award more than $20 million this year have consistently awarded 88 percent of aggregate need-based dollars awarded by all states. The five states with the largest annual dollar volumes (New York, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania and New Jersey) awarded from 57.1 percent to 60.5 percent of all aggregate dollars during the five-year period.

Between 1986-87 and 1991-92, the seventeen largest states are expected to experience a 29.4 percent increase in their aggregate dollars, from $1.19 billion to $1.54 billion. The average percentage increase per state is about 49 percent, with Connecticut and Washington more than doubling their grant dollars, but Massachusetts losing 58.3 percent of its dollars. If these extraordinary states are not counted, the average five-year increase for the remaining fourteen states is 46 percent.

The nine states expected to award at least $10 million this year (Colorado, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, Oregon, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont) should increase their aggregate dollars by 31.9 percent between 1986-87 and 1991-92, from $92,141,000 to $121,562,000. Maryland is expected to more than double its dollars, while Missouri and South Carolina will add less than 5 percent to their 1986-87 dollar amounts.

The seven states expected to award between $5 million and $9.7 million this year are Arkansas, Kansas, Maine, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia. These states' aggregate dollars are expected to grow by 63.4 percent, from $30,098,000 to $48,252,000. But 54 percent of the increase will occur in just two states, Maine and New Mexico. Maine's five-year expected growth rate is 338 percent, from $1,151,000 to $5,044,000, and New Mexico's expected growth rate is 399 percent, from $1,461,000 to $7,293,000. The average growth rate for the other five states is only 39 percent; the aggregate dollar growth rate, 31 percent.

The nineteen remaining states are expected to award under $5 million this year, with nine awarding under $1 million. The aggregate aid from the ten states expected to award at least $1 million should grow by 25.4 percent, from $20,494,000 to $25,694,000. Louisiana, Nebraska and North Dakota are expected to more than double their award dollars between 1986-87 and 1991-92. Louisiana's dollars should rise from $1,818,000 to $4,717,000; Nebraska's, from $1,042,000 to $2,352,000; and North Dakota's, from $503,000 to $1,600,000. On the other hand, four of the ten states are expected to award, in the aggregate, 16.4 percent fewer dollars this year than five years ago: Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and Utah.

The nine states expected to award under $1 million this year are expected to award 5.6 percent more aggregate dollars in 1991-92 than in 1986-87, $4,738,000 versus $4,487,000. But four of these states (the District of

Columbia, Idaho, Montana and South Dakota) should award fewer dollars this year than in 1986-87. And only Alaska and New Hampshire expect substantial growth. Alaska's dollars should grow from $229,000 to $471,000 and New Hampshire's should grow from $623,000 to $839,000.

Nine states in all (District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, South Dakota and Utah) are expected to award fewer dollars in 1991-92 than in 1986-87. But an additional fourteen states expect to award fewer dollars in 1991-92 than in one or more of the preceding five years: Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and Wyoming. Thus for 23 states this year represents a decrease in dollars awarded from those awarded in at least one of the previous five years.

Most states' growth patterns are not in a consistent direction. A year of increased awards might be followed by a year or two of decreased awards, or vice versa. Therefore, it is difficult to conclusively assess growth patterns by comparing this year's award dollar amounts to the 1986-87 amounts. There are two better ways to assess growth patterns. The first is to examine "net dollar" changes in growth patterns, adding when a state's dollars increase but subtracting when they decrease in the following year. The second way is to look at the average annual award amounts for two sets of combined years. The data for these comparisons are displayed in Table 21.

The first comparisons are for 1987-88 to 1989-90 and for 1989-90 to 1991-92. For example, for the first state listed in Table 21, California increased its grant dollars from $118,819,000 in 1987-88 to $129,264,000 in 1988-89 and then to $153,045,000 in 1989-90, for a "net change" of $34,226,000. Then it increased its dollars from $153,045,000 in 1989-90 to $161,642,000 in 1990-91 and then to $166,236,000, for a "net change" of only $13,191,000. Thus there was a smaller increase in grant dollars during the second, and more recent, time period, a difference of $21,035,000.

These comparisons reveal that 28 states had smaller "net changes" in the 1989-90 to 1991-92 period than in the 1987-88 to 1989-90 period. This means that fewer than half the states increased their grant dollars by more in the past two years than in the preceding two years.

When the state patterns are examined by their 1991-92 dollar volume groupings, it is discovered that five of the seventeen largest states experienced reduced growth in the most recent years: California, Illinois, Connecticut, Iowa and Massachusetts. The "net changes" for Massachusetts were negative in both time periods, but the losses of dollars were greater in the second one, $27,096,000 versus $10,756,000. Seven of the nine states whose programs are expected to award between $10 million and $19 million this year experienced reduced growth in the most recent years: Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont. Oregon and Colorado experienced increases. Three out of seven states expected to award between $5 million and $9 million this year experienced reduced growth: Kansas, Rhode Island and Virginia. And thirteen of the nineteen states expected to award under $5 million this year experienced reduced growth: Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

About 62 percent (16) of the 26 states with the smallest programs, but only 46 percent (12) of the 26 states with the largest programs, experienced reduced growth or lost dollars in the more recent two-year period.

Now average annual grant dollar amounts for the two time periods will be compared. Again, using California as the example, its average annual award was $133.709 million for years 1987-88 through 1989-90 ($118,819,000 plus $129,264,000 plus $153,045,000 equals $401,128,000; divided by three equals $133,709,333, rounded off to $133.709 million in the table.) But its average for 1989-90 through 1991-92 was $160,308,000, representing a 19.9 percent increase over the earlier three-year average.

Eleven of the 52 states had smaller average annual awards for the 1989-90 to 1991-92 period than for 1987-88 to 1989-90: Arizona, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

For the average annual dollars to have kept pace with the growth in college costs and the consequent demand for grant dollars, the second average would have to be between 16 percent and 20 percent greater than the first average. Only nineteen states met this criterion. Eight of them were among the seventeen states with the largest programs: California, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Washington. Five states were among the next sixteen largest states, those expected to award at least $5 million in 1991-92: Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, Maryland and New Mexico. Only six of the nineteen states with the smallest award dollar volumes met the criterion: Alabama, Alaska, Delaware, Louisiana, Nebraska and North Dakota.

The remaining 22 states had larger average annual awards in the more recent time period, but their average annual amounts were not large enough to have kept pace with increases in college costs. Therefore, 33 states had smaller average annual award dollars for the most recent three-year period or increased their annual award dollars by amounts that did not keep pace with rising college costs.

These data present a rather gloomy picture of the trends in growth in need-based undergraduate aid during the past five years and the most recent three years. Only twelve states exhibited substantial and consistent growth in their grant dollars, that is to say, their net increases were greater in the second two-year period than the first one and their average annual award amounts for 1989-90 through 1991-92 were at least 16 percent greater than their average annual award amounts for 1987-88 through 1989-90. These states include: Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania and Washington.

Eleven states exhibited substantial and consistent losses in grant dollars over the past five years: Arizona, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

While their average annual awards for the most recent three-year period were at least 16 percent greater than their average annual awards for the preceding three-year period, a few states saw their "net increases" in awards fall in the last portion of the years under study, indicating that growth in

their programs' dollar volume is slowing. These states include: Alabama, California, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa and North Dakota.

To close this section on a more positive note, eleven states added more net dollars to their programs between 1989-90 and 1991-92 than between 1987-88 and 1989-90, but the dollars added did not keep pace with the demand for dollars from their programs, that is to say, their recent average annual awards were not 16 percent greater than their previous average annual awards. The states include: Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

There were very few positive findings in this section's analyses. State undergraduate need-based grant aid growth is slowing if not diminishing for the majority of states, relative to absolute dollars and/or dollars needed to meet the growing demands of financially needy students.

SECTION VI

RANKINGS OF STATE GRANT PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

This section of the Report is offered in response to the requests of NASSGP members who find rankings of state grant program expenditures useful. Several rankings are presented in Tables 22 through 26. It should be understood that rankings sometimes result in rank orders that can be considered misleading. For example, a simple rank order of dollars in grant aid per capita resident does not take into account differences in numbers of citizens enrolled in postsecondary institutions in each state, differences in student/family ability to pay for education, or differences in the costs of education, all factors which would affect the need and demand for financial aid from a state's programs. Rankings should be interpreted with caution, considering what factors may and may not influence a particular state's rank.

Table 22 displays the 1991-92 rank order of states' need-based grants to undergraduates and total grants to all students in per capita dollars by their 1990 resident populations. Only seven states are expected to spend more than $10 per resident on need-based grants to undergraduates this year: New York, Vermont, Minnesota, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Iowa. Only nine states are expected to spend more than $10 per capita in all grants to all students: New York, Iowa, Vermont, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and Connecticut. Fourteen states are expected to spend under $1 per capita on need-based grants to undergraduates and eight states are expected to spend under $1 in all grants per resident.

The average per capita state expenditure for need-based grants to undergraduates is $4.88; for all grant aid, $6.39. When all states' need-based grant dollars are divided by their combined populations, the "national" average is $6.90; the "national" average for all grant dollars is $10.83.

There is a relationship between population sizes and per capita amounts spent on grants, but it is not particularly strong. About 69 percent of the states (35 of 51) that rank in the top and bottom halves of the distribution of total grant dollars per capita rank in the same halves of the distribution for total population. Vermont ranks second in per capita grant dollars but 49th in population, Iowa ranks second in per capita dollars but 30th in population, and Rhode Island ranks tenth in per capita dollars but 43rd in population. On the other hand, Georgia ranks eleventh in population but 36th in per capita dollars; Virginia, twelfth versus 29th; Missouri, 15th versus 33rd; and Tennessee, 17th versus 32nd.

In general, because so much of the total grant aid states award is need-based aid to undergraduates, states that rank higher on total grants per capita also rank higher on need-based grants per capita. For example, eight of the top ten states on total per capita grants also rank in the top ten on per capita need-based grants. Connecticut and Oklahoma are exceptions.

Ranking states on a per capita total population basis may not necessarily be the best ranking method, because younger residents are not old enough to attend and many older residents do not choose to attend postsecondary insti-

tutions. Therefore, Table 23 displays the 1991-92 rank order of states' undergraduate need-based grants and total grants in per capita dollars based on their estimated "college-age" population, i.e., persons between ages 18 and 24. Only two states, New York and Iowa, are expected to spend more than $200 per "college-age" resident population. Another seven states are expected to spend at least $100 per resident: Minnesota, Vermont, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and Connecticut. The average state expenditure for total grants per capita for "college-age" residents is $64; the median, $48. Eight states are expected to spend under $10 per resident on their grants.

When considering just need-based grant dollars to undergraduates, only seven states are expected to spend more than $100 per "college-age" resident: New York, Minnesota, Vermont, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Iowa. Fourteen states are expected to spend under $10 per "college-age" resident. The average state expenditure for need-based undergraduate grants for "college-age" residents is $47; the median, $28.

When comparing the per capita need-based undergraduate grant dollars for total population and "college-age" population, 24 of the 51 states changed their rankings when "college-age" population was considered. However, only six states' ranks changed by more than one position and just three changed by more than two positions. South Carolina went from 16th to 19th; Wyoming, from 47th to 50th; and Idaho, from 50th to 47th. So rankings by entire population and the proportion of the population that can be considered "college-age" yield very similar results.

Since different proportions of the "college-age" population in each state are enrolled in postsecondary institutions, the ranks can be further adjusted or refined by calculating states' ranks on per capita expenditures per full-time undergraduate students. These data are displayed in Table 24. Full-time, rather than all undergraduate, numbers were used because about 95 percent of all need-based state grant aid to undergraduates goes to full-time students.

Only four states are expected to spend more than $500 per full-time undergraduate for need-based aid to undergraduates: New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Minnesota. Twenty-four states are expected to spend under $100 per full-time undergraduate. The average for all states is $166; the average for the "nation," when all need-based grant dollars are divided by the combined numbers of undergraduates, is $247. Neither amount is very large, especially when one considers that undergraduates' average cost for books and supplies will exceed $450 in 1991-92.

When total grant aid to undergraduates is considered, the per capita average for all states improves slightly, from $166 to $189. And only 19 states, rather than 24, are expected to spend under $100 per full-time undergraduate. Still, only four states are expected to spend more than $500 per undergraduate on all types of grants, need-based and non-need-based.

When the need-based grants to undergraduates per capita rankings for "college-age" populations and for numbers of full-time undergraduates were compared, it was found that 39 of the 51 states' ranks changed. However, 31 of the 39 states' rankings changed by three or fewer positions, which are insignificant differences. Here are the rank orders for states whose ranks changed by more than three positions:

	Rank On "College-Age" Population	Rank on Full-Time Undergraduates
District of Columbia	32nd	40th
Nevada	51st	44th
Alaska	39th	33rd
Maryland	24th	19th
Massachusetts	22nd	27th
Rhode Island	10th	17th
Florida	30th	26th
Idaho	47th	51st

When a state's rank on per capita need-based aid to full-time undergraduates is significantly higher than its rank on per capita aid to "college-age" residents, it is likely that a below-the-national-average proportion of its "college-age" residents are enrolled as full-time undergraduates. Nevada and Maryland are good examples. When a state's rank on full-time undergraduates falls significantly, it is likely that an above-the-national-average proportion of its "college-age" residents are enrolled. Massachusetts and Rhode Island are good examples. These generalizations do not apply to the District of Columbia and Alaska, because the former enrolls so many students from other states and the latter sends so many students to other states.

Another way of ranking state grant expenditures is by percentages of full-time undergraduates receiving grants, as shown in Table 25. These rankings were derived by dividing the number of expected need-based awards listed in Table 2 by the number of full-time undergraduates displayed in the last column of Table 24, to get the percentages of undergraduates receiving need-based state grants. To get the percentages of undergraduates receiving need-based and non-need-based awards, the numbers of expected awards listed in Tables 2 and 4 were added and the total divided by the number of full-time undergraduates. The percentages in the last column are likely slightly inflated, because some unknown number of non-need-based grant recipients is likely to have received need-based grants. Data on unduplicated counts of state grant recipients were not available.

The numbers of full-time undergraduates include out-of-state students as well as resident students, even though no state makes awards to non-residents. For this reason, the rankings are not very precise. A state's particular ranking on either of these two variables would be affected if it enrolled higher-than-average or lower-than-average proportions of students from other states. For example, if a state enrolled many students from other states, its denominator in the calculations would be larger and, therefore, its listed percentage of all undergraduates receiving grants would be an underestimate of the proportion of eligible residents enrolled, relative to other states. If a state enrolled few students from other states, its denominator would be smaller and, therefore, its listed percentage of all eligible undergraduates receiving awards would be an overestimate, relative to other states. Since no data on non-resident undergraduates were available, the data for all undergraduates had to be used.

For the nation, one out of every five undergraduates should receive a need-based grant and one out of every four undergraduates should receive some state grant in 1991-92. However, the average percentage of undergraduates receiving need-based grants is only 15.3 percent and the average receiving any

grant is just 17.1 percent. There are only six states where one out of three undergraduates is expected to get a need-based grant: New York, Vermont, Minnesota, New Jersey, Illinois and Pennsylvania. And in only seven states is one out of three undergraduates expected to get any state grant: New York, Vermont, Minnesota, New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania. In 24 states, fewer than one out of ten students is expected to receive a need-based grant and in 21 states fewer than one out of ten should receive any state grant.

The final ranking offered in the Report compares states' grant program expenditures in relationship to their total state tax fund appropriations for higher education operating expenses (see Table 26). The relationship is expressed in terms of total state grant dollars as a percent of appropriations. For example, New York expects to spend $663,543,000 on state grants and it appropriated $2,760,719,000 for higher education, so its percentage is 16.79 percent, which ranks second among all states.

State rankings on total state grant dollars spent generally correspond to state rankings on operating fund appropriations. The higher a state ranks in state grant dollars awarded, the higher it is likely to rank on total appropriations. For example, only four states that ranked in the top half of the distribution for total state grant dollars ranked in the bottom half of the distribution for appropriations: Iowa ranked twelfth for total state grants but 26th for appropriations; Oklahoma, 16th versus 27th; Connecticut, 17th versus 29th; and Colorado, 20th versus 28th. Four states that ranked in the bottom half of the distribution for total state grant dollars ranked in the top half of the distribution for appropriations: South Carolina ranked 26th for state grants but 21st for appropriations; Louisiana, 27th versus 24th; Alabama, 30th versus 18th; and Arizona, 38th versus 22nd. The difference in positions on the two rankings was greatest for Arizona. The amounts states spend on their grant programs are more closely related to the amounts they spend on higher education operating expenses than to their populations' sizes.

Compared to what they appropriate for higher education operating expenses, states spend relatively little on grant awards. Aggregate state grant amounts represent only 5.77 percent of the total appropriations for higher education. The per-state average is only 4.5 percent, with 14 states' spending on grants representing under 2 percent of what they appropriated for higher education. Only five states' grant dollar expenditures represent more than 10 percent of their total appropriations: Vermont, 20.28 percent; New York, 16.79 percent; Illinois, 12.07 percent; Iowa, 10.98 percent; and Pennsylvania, 10.73 percent.

When the Table 26 data were compared to similar data in last year's report, it was discovered that 29 states' grant dollars represented slightly larger percentages of their appropriations to higher education this year than last year. The grant dollars for nine states represented slightly smaller percentages, and the grant dollars for the remaining twelve states represented about the same percentages, of their appropriations to higher education.

However, before viewing this trend with optimism and thinking that grant programs are doing fairly well relative to appropriations to higher education, it should be recognized that only 26 of the 50 states' appropriations were higher this year than last. Thus state grant awards as a percentage of appropriations to higher education would be expected to increase.

Here is a comparison of expected changes in total state grant dollars and appropriations to higher education for all states:

Both Increased: (26 states)	Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming
Both Decreased: (10 states)	Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Tennessee
Appropriations Up; But Grants Down: (1 state)	Arizona
Grants Up; But Appropriations Down: (13 states)	Alaska, California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Vermont and Virginia

Grants also increased in 26 of the 27 states (96 percent) where appropriations increased. But grants also decreased in only ten of the 23 states (43 percent) where appropriations dropped. Therefore, grants and appropriations changed in the same direction for 72 percent of the states (36 of 50). There was only one state where appropriations went up without an increase in grants, but there were 13 states where grants increased while appropriations were declining.

Therefore, even though 1991-92 is not a good year for grant program growth, appropriations to higher education in general fell in twice as many states as did amounts states spent on grants, 23 versus 11. Moreover, while the data indicate that there is a fairly close correspondence between amounts states spend on grants and on appropriations to higher education, there is a much less close relationship between changes in expenditures on grants and appropriations.

It is not very surprising that states that spend more on higher education appropriations typically spend more on grant dollars, since both reflect a state's commitment to expenditures on postsecondary institutions and students. But neither is it very surprising that the relationship between changes in grant expenditures and appropriations is not especially strong, because the agencies that are responsible for administering state grant programs are not often the same ones responsible for administration and/or coordination of higher education. They frequently represent two or more separate administrative units making requests of their legislatures for funding. It can be argued that state grant expenditures should be more closely related to state appropriations for higher education, because the amounts appropriated have a direct effect on tuition charges which, in turn, affect the demand for grant aid. However, the data suggest that choices states make about funding institutions and students are frequently unrelated.

SECTION VII

TABLES

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED TOTAL GRANT AID AWARDED
BY STATE PROGRAMS, 1991-92,
BY TYPES OF PROGRAMS
(amounts in millions)

	Need-Based Aid		Non-Need-Based Aid		Other	Total
	Undergrads	Grads	Undergrads	Grads	Aid*	Grants
ALABAMA	$ 2.845	$ 0.042	$ 5.293	$ 0.120	$ 4.891	$ 13.191
ALASKA	0.471			2.159		2.630
ARIZONA	3.311	0.017				3.328
ARKANSAS	7.083		0.766	0.002	0.180	8.031
CALIFORNIA	166.236	2.969			52.163	221.368
COLORADO	12.430	1.012	9.695	1.143	2.014	26.294
CONNECTICUT	20.467			0.200	15.175	35.842
DELAWARE	1.090	0.208	0.209		0.162	1.669
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.970	0.040				1.010
FLORIDA	27.159	0.003	44.507	1.005		72.674
GEORGIA	4.804		15.581		1.528	21.913
HAWAII	0.661					0.661
IDAHO	0.370	0.137	0.252			0.759
ILLINOIS	184.707		20.624		4.158	209.489
INDIANA	50.054		0.909			50.963
IOWA	34.873		0.354	0.275	26.375	61.877
KANSAS	6.552		0.032		0.029	6.613
KENTUCKY	21.075				6.444	27.519
LOUISIANA	4.717		0.697		9.800	15.214
MAINE	5.044					5.044
MARYLAND	16.411	0.241	5.424	0.025	0.135	22.236
MASSACHUSETTS	23.748				16.241	39.989
MICHIGAN	78.145	3.432			1.900	83.477
MINNESOTA	77.678				1.595	79.273
MISSISSIPPI	1.175		0.071			1.246
MISSOURI	10.125		9.515		0.260	19.900
MONTANA	0.395					0.395
NEBRASKA	2.352					2.352
NEVADA	0.332	0.045				0.377
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.839	0.001	0.010		0.694	1.544
NEW JERSEY	110.290	1.472	7.329	0.295	0.119	119.505
NEW MEXICO	7.293	0.595	3.965	0.002	1.986	13.841
NEW YORK	436.660	13.140	9.135	4.223	0.385	463.543
NORTH CAROLINA	2.758	1.161	24.218		37.188	65.325
NORTH DAKOTA	1.600		0.324			1.924
OHIO	61.000		24.227	0.441		85.668
OKLAHOMA	12.751	1.442	3.744	0.333	20.558	38.828
OREGON	11.852					11.852
PENNSYLVANIA	158.613		0.568			159.181
RHODE ISLAND	9.084		0.053		0.424	9.561
SOUTH CAROLINA	16.966				1.258	18.224
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.480	**	0.090			0.570
TENNESSEE	13.086		0.330		5.875	19.291
TEXAS	26.899	2.856			106.211	135.966
UTAH	1.042			1.396	9.400	11.838
VERMONT	11.129	0.163			0.010	11.302
VIRGINIA	7.390		17.926	1.304		26.620
WASHINGTON	23.483				0.876	24.359
WEST VIRGINIA	5.806				8.917	14.723
WISCONSIN	42.595		1.183		1.944	45.722
WYOMING	0.220					0.220
PUERTO RICO	(16.812)	(1.086)			(2.300)	(20.198)
Totals	$1,743.928	$30.062	$207.031	$12.923	$341.195	$2,335.139
Percent	74.7%	1.3%	8.9%	0.5%	14.6%	100.0%

* Aid reported under this heading includes grant aid administered by other state agencies, tuition fee waiver programs administered by state and institutions, special programs for veterans, matching programs, etc.

** Reported a grant program for graduate students but could not report dollars awarded. Amounts are included in undergraduate figures for these states.

Figures in ( ) are 1990-91 data.

TABLE 2

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE COMPETITIVE AND NON-COMPETITIVE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANT PROGRAMS BASED ON NEED, 1990-91 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1991-92: ACADEMIC YEARS COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Number of Monetary Awards 1991-92	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1991-92	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1990-91	Average Award Amount 1991-92
ALABAMA								
Student Assistance Program	2,581	(2,581)	N.C.	$2.878	$2.845	- 1.1%	$ 774	$ 1,102
ALASKA								
Student Incentive Grants	332	314	- 5.4	0.464	0.471	+ 1.5	1,398	1,500
ARIZONA								
Incentive Grant Program - Undergraduates	4,482	4,980	+ 11.1	3.318	3.311	- 0.2	740	665
ARKANSAS								
Student Assistance Grant	10,320	10,320		3.885	4.083			
Academic Challenge Scholarship	0	3,000		0.000	3.000			
All Programs	10,320	13,320	+ 29.1	3.885	7.083	+ 82.3	376	532
CALIFORNIA								
Cal Grant A	43,948	42,150		102.550	105.897			
Cal Grant B	31,649	32,052		56.079	57.446			
Cal Grant C	2,518	2,425		3.008	2.887			
Law Enforcement Personnel	6	7		0.005	0.006			
All Programs	78,121	76,634	- 1.9	161.642	166.236	+ 2.8	2,069	2,169
COLORADO								
Student Incentive Grants	2,524	2,524		1.734	1.734			
Student Grants	12,792	13,674		9.492	10.146			
Part-Time Student Grant	0	N/A		0.000	0.500			
Private School Student Grants**	(20)	(20)		0.050	0.050			
All Programs	15,336	16,218	+ 5.8	11.276	12.430	+ 10.2	735	735
CONNECTICUT								
Scholastic Achievement Grants	2,889	3,500		2.945	2.779			
Independent College Student Grant Program	4,000	4,000		12.072	12.055			
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	8,000	8,000		5.563	5.633			
All Programs	14,889	15,500	+ 4.1	19.580	20.467	- 0.5	1,331	1,320

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Number of Monetary Awards 1991-92	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1991-92	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1990-91	Average Award Amount 1991-92
DELAWARE								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Undergraduates	1,208	1,335	+ 10.5	1.066	1.090	+ 2.3	772	816
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	755	970	+ 28.5	0.947	0.970	+ 2.4	1,254	1,000
FLORIDA								
Student Assistance Grants	24,766	30,000		24.403	26.656			
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships - Undergraduates	20	21		0.098	0.102			
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant	34	58		0.068	0.116			
M.M. Bethune Scholarship Challenge Grant	55	95		0.160	0.285			
All Programs	24,875	30,174	+ 21.3	24.729	27.159	+ 9.8	994	900
GEORGIA								
Student Incentive Grant Program	11,557	10,675	- 7.6	5.070	4.804	- 5.2	439	450
HAWAII								
Student Incentive Grants	700	670	- 4.3	0.612	0.661	+ 8.0	874	987
IDAHO								
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	792	836	+ 5.6	0.350	0.370	+ 5.7	442	443
ILLINOIS								
Monetary Award Program	113,206	113,000		182.408	183.107			
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	2,048	2,900		1.100	1.600			
All Programs	115,254	115,900	+ 0.6	183.508	184.707	+ 0.6	1,592	1,594
INDIANA								
Higher Education/Freedom of Choice Grants	31,496	34,500	+ 9.5	46.756	50.054	+ 7.1	1,485	1,451
IOWA								
Tuition Grant Program	14,252	13,970		32.015	31.424			
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	3,909	3,700		1.682	1.590			
Iowa Grant	1,600	1,550		1.491	1.426			
Scholarship Program**	1,652	1,795		0.398	0.433			
All Programs	21,413	21,015	- 1.9	35.586	34.873	- 2.0	1,662	1,659
KANSAS								
State Scholarships	1,199	1,350		0.920	1.004			
Tuition Grants	3,624	3,640		5.345	5.351			
Minority Scholarships	131	132		0.197	0.197			
All Programs	4,954	5,122	+ 3.4	6.462	6.552	+ 1.3	1,304	1,344

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Number of Monetary Awards 1991-92	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1991-92	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1990-91	Average Award Amount 1991-92
KENTUCKY								
Student Incentive Grants	6,531	6,200		3.669	3.700			
College Access Grant Program	17,739	15,900		8.867	9.200			
Tuition Grant Program	6,711	7,400		7.330	8.175			
All Programs	30,981	29,500	- 4.8	19.866	21.075	+ 6.1	641	714
LOUISIANA								
Incentive Grants	3,014	3,200		1.861	1.927			
Tuition Assistance Plan	1,152	1,550		1.966	2.790			
All Programs	4,166	4,750	+ 14.0	3.827	4.717	+ 23.3	919	993
MAINE								
Incentive Grants	7,734	7,700	- 0.4	4.802	5.044	+ 5.0	621	655
MARYLAND								
General State Scholarships	9,848	10,735		11.386	11.371			
Senatorial Scholarships - Undergraduates	7,335	8,288		4.019	4.828			
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships	338	330		0.188	0.200			
Professional Scholarships - Undergraduates	33	32		0.014	0.012			
All Programs	17,554	19,385	+ 10.4	15.607	16.411	+ 5.2	889	847
MASSACHUSETTS								
General Scholarship	34,000	27,000	- 20.6	46.000	23.748	- 48.4	1,353	880
MICHIGAN								
Competitive Scholarships	24,246	24,500		26.516	27.910			
Tuition Grants - Undergraduates	25,041	27,067		39.352	47.035			
Educational Opportunity Grants	3,000	3,000		1.050	1.100			
Adult Part-Time Grants	6,000	6,000		2.000	2.100			
All Programs	58,287	60,567	+ 3.9	68.918	78.145	+ 13.4	1,182	1,290
MINNESOTA								
Scholarship and Grant Program	59,918	61,431		72.656	75.678			
Part-Time Grant	(6,670)	(6,670)		(2.000)	2.000			
All Programs	66,588	68,101	+ 2.3	74.656	77.678	+ 4.0	1,121	1,141
MISSISSIPPI								
Student Incentive Grants	1,880	2,200	+ 17.0	1.136	1.175	+ 3.4	604	534
MISSOURI								
Student Grants	9,320	8,450	- 9.3	11.078	10.125	- 8.6	1,189	1,198
MONTANA								
Incentive Grants	1,052	700	- 33.5	0.383	0.395	+ 3.1	364	564
NEBRASKA								
State Scholarship Award Program	3,190	3,200		1.308	1.341			
Scholarship Assistance Program	2,000	2,000		0.884	0.886			

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Number of Monetary Awards 1991-92	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1991-92	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1990-91	Average Award Amount 1991-92
NEBRASKA (cont.)								
Postsecondary Education Award Program	0	200		0.000	0.125			
All Programs	5,190	5,400	+ 4.0	2.192	2.352	+ 7.3	422	436
NEVADA								
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	651	616	- 5.4	0.321	0.332	+ 3.4	493	539
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Incentive Grants	1,361	1,372		0.729	0.800			
Nursing Education Grants - Undergraduates	122	122		0.041	0.039			
All Programs	1,483	1,494	+ 0.7	0.770	0.839	+ 9.0	519	562
NEW JERSEY								
Tuition Aid Grants	39,730	42,000		75.199	93.129			
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	12,483	11,519		10.295	15.601			
Garden State Scholarships**	2,221	2,117		1.318	1.160			
Part-Time Tuition Aid Grants	361	400		0.242	0.400			
All Programs	54,795	56,036	+ 2.3	87.054	110.290	+ 26.7	1,589	1,968
NEW MEXICO								
Incentive Grants	7,095	8,000		5.113	5.647			
Student Choice	287	360		0.481	0.545			
Scholars Program	(445)	(445)		(0.885)	1.101			
All Programs	7,827	8,805	+ 12.5	6.479	7.293	+ 12.6	828	828
NEW YORK								
Tuition Assistance Program - Undergraduates	310,791	297,600		419.358	424.860			
Aid for Part-Time Study	18,220	(18,220)		9.000	11.800			
All Programs	329,011	315,820	- 4.0	428.358	436.660	+ 1.9	1,302	1,383
NORTH CAROLINA								
Student Incentive Grants	3,022	3,200	+ 5.9	2.519	2.758	+ 9.5	834	862
NORTH DAKOTA								
Student Financial Assistance Program	2,103	2,600	+ 23.6	1.177	1.600	+ 35.9	560	615
OHIO								
Instructional Grants	73,000	79,000	+ 8.2	54.600	61.000	+ 11.7	748	772
OKLAHOMA								
Tuition Aid Grants - Undergraduates	14,779	16,762		11.805	12.696			
William P. Willis Scholarship Program	26	26		0.066	0.055			
All Programs	14,805	16,788	+ 13.4	11.871	12.751	+ 7.4	802	760

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Number of Monetary Awards 1991-92	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1991-92	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1990-91	Average Award Amount 1991-92
OREGON								
Need Grants	15,227	15,305		11.081	11.214			
Cash Awards	762	720		0.629	0.588			
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	130	32		0.099	0.050			
All Programs	16,119	16,057	- 0.4	11.809	11.852	+ 0.4	733	738
PENNSYLVANIA								
State Grants	119,613	128,160		142.385	158.610			
POW/MIA Program	5	3		0.004	0.003			
All Programs	119,618	128,163	+ 7.1	142.389	158.613	+ 11.4	1,190	1,238
RHODE ISLAND								
Scholarship and Grant Program	9,095	11,000	+ 20.9	9.522	9.084	- 4.6	1,047	826
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Tuition Grants	6,816	6,400	- 6.1	17.901	16.966	- 5.2	2,626	2,651
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	863	900		0.318	0.330			
Tuition Equalization Grants	677	650		0.150	0.150			
All Programs	1,540	1,550	+ 0.6	0.468	0.480	+ 2.6	304	310
TENNESSEE								
Student Assistance Awards	19,893	21,254	+ 6.8	13.487	13.086	- 3.0	678	616
TEXAS								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Undergraduates	14,840	16,769		20.588	23.203			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Undergraduates	4,817	4,817		2.902	2.902			
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	458	532		0.378	0.436			
Tax Reimbursement Grants-Undergrad	61	61		0.068	0.068			
Nursing Scholarships - Undergraduates	102	180		0.179	0.270			
Public Educational Refund Grants - Undergraduates	11	11		0.020	0.020			
All Programs	20,289	22,370	+ 10.3	24.135	26.899	+ 11.5	1,190	1,202
UTAH								
Incentive Grants	1,935	1,950	+ 0.8	1.001	1.042	+ 4.1	517	534
VERMONT								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	7,950	8,280		9.136	10.037			
Part-Time Student Grants	1,814	1,766		0.686	0.684			
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	1,203	1,402		0.362	0.408			
All Programs	10,967	11,448	+ 4.4	10.184	11.129	+ 9.3	929	972

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Number of Monetary Awards 1991-92	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1991-92	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1990-91	Average Award Amount 1991-92
VIRGINIA								
College Scholarship Assistance Program	7,952	8,100		5.555	5.654			
Virginia Transfer Grant	746	700		1.201	1.075			
Undergraduate Student Financial Assistance Program	625	675		0.595	0.661			
All Programs	9,323	9,475	+ 1.6	7.351	7.390	+ 0.5	788	780
WASHINGTON								
State Need Grants	22,893	20,450		20.634	22.481			
Assistance to Blind Students	3	2		0.002	0.001			
Educational Opportunity Grant	210	415		0.459	1.001			
All Programs	23,106	20,867	- 9.7	21.095	23.483	+ 11.3	913	1,125
WEST VIRGINIA								
Higher Education Grant Program	5,710	5,438	- 4.8	5.559	5.806	+ 4.4	974	1,068
WISCONSIN								
Tuition Grants	8,669	8,700		14.289	14.337			
Higher Education Grants	38,178	38,000		21.296	21.102			
Indian Student Grants	1,055	1,100		1.284	1.507			
Handicapped Student Grants	72	75		0.102	0.105			
Talent Incentive Grants	5,010	5,125		4.562	4.675			
Private School Student Minority Grants	339	350		0.426	0.445			
Vo-Tech Student Minority Grants	181	190		0.213	0.224			
Independent Student Grants	134	140		0.193	0.200			
All Programs	53,638	53,680	+ 0.1	42.365	42.595	+ 0.5	790	793
WYOMING								
Incentive Grants	536	600	+ 11.9	0.212	0.220	+ 3.8	396	367
PUERTO RICO								
Supplementary Assistance Program - Undergraduates	(9,282)	(9,282)		(2.712)	(2.712)			
Educational Fund	(7,500)	(7,500)		(5.000)	(5.000)			
Legislative Awards	(20,000)	(20,000)		(9.100)	(9.100)			
All Programs	(36,782)	(36,782)	N.C.	(16.812)	(16.812)	N.C.	(457)	(457)
Grand Totals:								
Need-Based Undergraduate Aid	1,397,881	1,415,890	+ 1.3%	$1,675.033	$1,743.928	+ 4.1%	$1,198	$1,232

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.
** Portion of these awards can be made without regard to need.

Figures in ( ) are 1990-91 data from last year's report or 1991-92 data not available.

TABLE 3

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE NEED-BASED AID PROGRAMS
FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS,
ACTUAL 1990-91 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1991-92

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Number of Monetary Awards 1991-92	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1991-92	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1990-91	Average Award Amount 1991-92
ALABAMA								
Chiropractic Scholarships	16	17	+ 6.3%	$ 0.042	$ 0.042	N.C.	$2,625	$2,471
ARIZONA								
Incentive Grant Program - Graduates	18	20	+ 11.1	0.017	0.017	N.C.	944	850
CALIFORNIA								
Graduate Fellowships	684	828	+ 21.1	2.756	2.969	+ 7.7	4,029	3,586
COLORADO								
Graduate Grants	887	874	- 1.5	1.026	1.012	- 1.4	1,157	1,157
DELAWARE								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Graduates	180	200	+ 11.1	0.178	0.208	+ 16.9	989	1,040
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	23	40	+ 74.0	0.027	0.040	+ 48.1	1,166	1,000
FLORIDA								
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships - Graduates	1	1	N.C.	0.003	0.003	N.C.	3,000	3,000
IDAHO								
Student Incentive Grants - Graduates	250	264	+ 5.6	0.130	0.137	+ 5.4	520	519
MARYLAND								
Senatorial Scholarships - Graduates	165	186		0.099	0.119			
Professional Scholarships - Graduates	308	295		0.135	0.122			
All Programs	473	481	+ 1.7	0.234	0.241	+ 3.0	495	501
MICHIGAN								
Tuition Grants - Graduates	1,856	2,006	+ 8.1	2.871	3.432	+ 19.5	1,547	1,711
NEVADA								
Student Incentive Grants - Graduates	89	84	- 5.6	0.044	0.045	+ 2.3	494	536
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Nursing Education Grants - Graduates	1	1	N.C.	0.001	0.001	N.C.	1,000	1,000
NEW JERSEY								
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	181	194		0.550	0.670			
Martin L. King Physician-Dentist Schlshp	60	60		0.602	0.602			
C. Clyde Ferguson Law Scholarship	30	30		0.100	0.200			
All Programs	271	284	+ 4.8	1.252	1.472	+ 17.6	4,620	5,183

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Number of Monetary Awards 1991-92	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1991-92	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1990-91	Average Award Amount 1991-92
NEW MEXICO								
Graduate Fellowships	87	100	+ 14.9	0.476	0.595	+ 25.0	5,471	5,950
NEW YORK								
Tuition Assistance Program - Graduates	12,950	12,400	- 4.2	12.970	13.140	+ 1.3	1,002	1,060
NORTH CAROLINA								
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	75	95		0.693	0.876			
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	32	32		0.283	0.285			
All Programs	107	127	+ 18.7	0.976	1.161	+ 19.0	9,121	9,142
OKLAHOMA								
Tuition Aid Grants - Graduates	1,515	1,719	+ 13.5	1.341	1.442	+ 7.5	885	839
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
TEXAS								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Graduates	1,896	2,143		2.418	2.725			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Graduates	83	83		0.098	0.098			
Tax Reimbursement Grants-Graduates	1	1		0.002	0.002			
Nursing Scholarships - Graduates	11	20		0.020	0.030			
Public Educational Refund Grants - Graduates	1	1		0.001	0.001			
All Programs	1,992	2,248	+ 12.9	2.539	2.856	+ 12.5	1,275	1,270
VERMONT								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	56	58	+ 3.6	0.149	0.163	+ 9.4	2,661	2,810
PUERTO RICO								
Supplementary Assistance Program - Graduates	(3,718)	(3,718)	N.C.	(1.086)	(1.086)	N.C.	(292)	(292)
Grand Totals:								
Need-Based Graduate Aid	25,174	25,470	+ 1.2%	$28.118	$30.062	+ 6.9%	$1,117	$1,180

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.
Figures in ( ) are 1990-91 data from last year's survey or 1991-92 data not available.

TABLE 4

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS
FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS,
ACTUAL 1990-91 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1991-92

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Number of Monetary Awards 1991-92	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1991-92	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1990-91	Average Award Amount 1991-92
ALABAMA								
Student Grants Program	6,348	6,220		$ 5.052	$ 4.280			
National Guard Education Assistance Program - Undergraduates	401	530		0.148	0.152			
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program - Undergraduates	237	247		0.815	0.831			
Police Officer's and Firefighter's Survivor's Education Assistance Program	17	17		0.032	0.030			
All Programs	7,003	7,014	+ 0.2%	6.047	5.293	- 12.5%	$ 863	$ 755
ARKANSAS								
Governor's Scholars Program	355	353		0.697	0.706			
MIA/KIA Dependents Scholarship - Undergraduates	18	18		0.038	0.038			
Law Enforcement Officers' Dependents Scholarship	11	13		0.018	0.022			
All Programs	384	384	N.C.	0.753	0.766	+ 1.7	1,961	1,995
COLORADO								
Undergraduate Merit Awards	11,097	11,229		8.101	8.197			
Veterans Tuition Assistance	3	3		0.001	0.015			
Law/POW Dependents Tuition Assistance	(8)	(8)		0.018	0.021			
Diversity Grant	1,616	2,076		1.099	1.412			
Private School Student Grants**	(20)	(20)		0.050	0.050			
All Programs	12,744	13,336	+ 4.6	9.269	9.695	+ 4.6	727	727
DELAWARE								
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	4	5		0.021	0.019			
Diamond State Scholarships	183	169		0.182	0.169			
Bradford Barnes	2	3		0.013'	0.021			
All Programs	189	177	- 6.3	0.216	0.209	- 3.2	1,143	1,181
FLORIDA								
Tuition Voucher Fund	16,127	16,125		17.176	18.216			
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	8,366	9,565		19.377	23.383			

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Number of Monetary Awards 1991-92	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1991-92	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1990-91	Average Award Amount 1991-92
FLORIDA (cont.)								
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans/POW/MIA	46	64		0.048	0.086			
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	22	22		0.003	0.003			
Exceptional Student Education State Training Grant	388	400		0.090	0.100			
Critical Teachers Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program - Undergraduates	1,110	1,378		0.356	0.477			
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	38	52		0.098	0.172			
Vocational Gold Seal Endorsement Scholarships	0	1,080		0.000	2.070			
All Programs	26,097	28,686	+ 9.9	37.148	44.507	+ 19.8	1,423	1,552
GEORGIA								
Tuition Equalization Grants	15,083	16,225		14.514	13.790			
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	16	18		0.025	0.036			
Governor's Scholarship Program	616	1,077		0.854	1.659			
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	237	318		0.073	0.096			
All Programs	15,952	17,638	+ 10.6	15.466	15.581	+ 0.7	970	883
IDAHO								
State of Idaho Scholarships	98	100	+ 2.0	0.245	0.252	+ 2.9	2,500	2,520
ILLINOIS								
National Guard Scholarships	5,000	5,000		3.595	4.000			
Descendants Grants	41	43		0.081	0.088			
Merit Recognition Scholarships	4,405	4,400		4.217	4.400			
Veteran Grants	12,442	14,000		10.178	12.000			
College Bond Incentive Grant	0	3,400		0.000	0.136			
All Programs	21,888	26,843	+ 22.6	18.071	20.624	+ 14.1	826	768
INDIANA								
Hoosier Scholarships	814	794		0.407	0.397			
Contract for Space Program	N/A	N/A		(0.512)	0.512			
All Programs	814	794	- 2.5	0.919	0.909	- 1.1	500	500
IOWA								
Scholarship Program**	1,352	1,468	+ 8.6	0.325	0.354	+ 8.9	240	241
KANSAS								
Vocational Scholarship Program	80	100	+ 25.0	0.029	0.032	+ 10.3	363	320
LOUISIANA								
T. H. Harris Scholarships	1,665	1,704		0.620	0.682			
High School Rally Scholarships	24	30		0.012	0.015			

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Number of Monetary Awards 1991-92	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1991-92	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1990-91	Average Award Amount 1991-92
LOUISIANA (cont.)								
All Programs	1,689	1,734	+ 2.7	0.632	0.697	+ 10.3	374	402
MARYLAND								
Edward T. Conroy Memorial Program	71	51		0.107	0.109			
Delegate Scholarships - Undergraduates	1,869	1,760		1.390	1.343			
Distinguished Scholar Program	1,325	1,334		3.899	3.972			
All Programs	3,265	3,145	- 3.7	5.396	5.424	+ 0.5	1,653	1,725
MISSISSIPPI								
POW/MIA/Law/Fireman Scholarship	17	20	+ 17.6	0.041	0.071	+ 73.2	2,412	3,550
MISSOURI								
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	4,544	4,950		8.731	9.500			
Public Service Officer or Employee's Child Survivor Grant Program	14	12		0.017	0.015			
All Programs	4,558	4,962	+ 8.9	8.748	9.515	+ 8.8	1,919	1,918
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
War Orphans Scholarships	10	10	N.C.	0.005	0.010	+ 100.0	500	1,000
NEW JERSEY								
Public Tuition Benefits	18	20		0.026	0.049			
Edward J. Bloustein Distinguished Scholars Program	3,624	3,720		3.920	3.720			
Garden State Scholarships**	3,624	3,453		2.150	1.890			
Garden State Urban Scholars Program	1,336	1,680		1.718	1.670			
All Programs	8,602	8,873	+ 3.2	7.814	7.329	- 6.2	908	826
NEW MEXICO								
Athletic Scholarships	(1,300)	(1,300)		(1.886)	1.978			
Vietnam Veterans Scholarships - Undergrads	132	58		0.092	0.038			
Competitive Scholarships	(580)	(580)		(1.929)	1.949			
All Programs	2,012	1,938	- 3.7	3.907	3.965	+ 1.5	1,942	2,046
NEW YORK								
Children of Veterans Awards	609	750		0.243	0.338			
Memorial Scholarships for Children of Deceased Police Officers & Firefighters	0	65		0.000	0.260			
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships - Undergraduates	261	322		1.068	1.404			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Awards	567	800		0.544	0.760			
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	1,523	1,550		3.187	3.490			
Police Officer/Firefighter Corrections Officer Awards	87	80		0.034	0.036			
Health Services Corps - Undergraduates	212	296		2.445	2.847			
Regents College Scholarships	52,576	0	-100.0	7.712				

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Number of Monetary Awards 1991-92	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1991-92	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1990-91	Average Award Amount 1991-92
NEW YORK (cont.)								
All Programs	55,835	3,863	- 93.1	15.233	9.135	- 40.0	273	2,365
NORTH CAROLINA								
Legislative Tuition Grants	25,681	22,425	- 12.7	24.890	24.218	- 2.7	969	1,080
NORTH DAKOTA								
Scholars Program	N/A	N/A		(0.292)	0.324	+ 11.0	N/A	N/A
OHIO								
Academic Scholarship Program	3,750	3,600		3.648	3.555			
War Orphans Scholarship Program	928	981		1.949	2.378			
Student Choice Grants	38,991	39,404		20.706	18.294			
All Programs	43,669	43,985	+ 0.7	26.303	24.227	- 7.9	602	551
OKLAHOMA								
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	161	170		0.172	0.180			
Academic Scholars Program - Undergraduates	605	842		2.403	3.564			
All Programs	766	1,012	+ 32.1	2.575	3.744	+ 45.4	3,362	3,700
PENNSYLVANIA								
Scholars in Education Awards	197	200	+ 1.5	0.508	0.568	+ 11.8	2,579	2,840
RHODE ISLAND								
Governor's Academic Scholars Program	47	21	- 55.3	0.116	0.053	- 54.3	2,468	2,524
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Superior Scholar Scholarship	64	65	+ 1.6	0.088	0.090	+ 2.3	1,375	1,385
TENNESSEE								
Academic Scholars Program	137	140		0.265	0.280			
Community Colleges Program	8	25		0.016	0.050			
All Programs	145	165	+ 13.8	0.281	0.330	+ 17.4	1,938	2,000
VIRGINIA								
Tuition Assist. Grant Program-Undergrad.	12,124	12,276		16.302	17.326			
Eastern Shore Assistance Program	29	40		0.039	0.048			
Virginia Scholars Program	181	189		0.539	0.552			
All Programs	12,334	12,505	+ 1.4	16.880	17.926	+ 6.2	1,369	1,434
WISCONSIN								
Academic Excellence Scholarship	580	1,070	+ 84.5	0.568	1.183	+108.3	979	1,106
Grand Totals:								
Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Aid	246,072	202,533	- 17.7%	$202.765	$207.031	+ 2.1%	$824	$1,022

** Portion of these awards are made with regard to need.

Figures in ( ) are 1990-91 data from last year's survey or 1991-92 data not available.

TABLE 5

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS
FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS,
ACTUAL 1990-91 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1991-92

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Number of Monetary Awards 1991-92	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1991-92	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1990-91	Average Award Amount 1991-92
ALABAMA								
National Guard Education Assistance Program - Graduates	26	34		$ 0.037	$ 0.038			
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program - Graduates	23	24		0.081	0.082			
All Programs	49	58	+ 18.4%	0.118	0.120	+ 1.7%	$ 2,408	$ 2,069
ALASKA								
West. Interst Comm. for Higher Ed. (WICHE)	N/A	N/A		(1.160)	0.951			
WAMI	N/A	N/A		(0.951)	1.208			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		(2.111)	2.159	+ 2.3	N/A	N/A
ARKANSAS								
MIA/KIA Dependents Scholarship - Graduates	1	1	N.C.	0.002	0.002	N.C.	2,000	2,000
COLORADO								
Graduate Fellowship	674	643	- 4.6	1.198	1.143	- 4.6	1,777	1,777
CONNECTICUT								
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	20	20	N.C.	0.200	0.200	N.C.	10,000	10,000
FLORIDA								
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program - Graduates	663	822		0.258	0.346			
Regents Scholarships	1	1		0.005	0.005			
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	60	60		0.298	0.284			
Graduate Scholars' Fund	76	36		0.760	0.360			
Postsecondary Education Planning Commission Student Member Scholarship	1	1		0.005	0.005			
State Board of Community Colleges Student Member Scholarship	1	1		0.005	0.005			
All Programs	802	921	+ 14.8	1.331	1.005	- 24.5	1,660	1,091
IOWA								
Osteopathic Grant Program	(140)	(140)		(0.426)	0.201			
Graduate Assistance Grant	N/A	N/A		(0.100)	0.074			
All Programs	(140)	(140)	N.C.	(0.526)	0.275	- 47.9	(3,043)	1,436

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Number of Monetary Awards 1991-92	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1991-92	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1990-91	Average Award Amount 1991-92
MARYLAND								
Delegate Scholarships - Graduates	34	32	- 5.9	0.025	0.025	N.C.	735	781
NEW JERSEY								
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	56	44	- 21.4	0.362	0.295	- 18.5	6,464	6,705
NEW MEXICO								
Vietnam Veterans Scholarships - Graduates	5	2	- 60.0	0.004	0.002	- 50.0	800	1,000
NEW YORK								
Lehman Fellowships	23	20		0.108	0.100			
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	224	250		2.057	2.410			
Health Services Corps - Graduates	71	99		0.904	1.053			
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships - Graduates	128	158		0.503	0.660			
All Programs	446	527	+ 18.2	3.572	4.223	+ 18.2	8,009	8,013
OHIO								
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowships	108	126	+ 16.7	0.373	0.441	+ 18.2	3,454	3,500
OKLAHOMA								
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	29	36		0.055	0.058			
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	22	21		0.119	0.123			
Minority Professional Study Grants	32	29		0.120	0.116			
Academic Scholars Program - Graduates	6	8		0.024	0.036			
All Programs	89	94	+ 5.6	0.318	0.333	+ 4.7	3,573	3,543
UTAH								
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)/Regional Dental Education Program (RDEP)	108	108	N.C.	1.396	1.396	N.C.	12,926	12,926
VIRGINIA								
Tuition Assistance Grant Program - Graduates	913	924	+ 1.2	1.227	1.304	+ 6.3	1,344	1,411
Grand Totals:								
Non-Need-Based Graduate Aid	3,445	3,640	+ 5.7%	$12.763	$12.923	+ 1.3%	$ 3,705	$ 3,550

Figures in ( ) are 1990-91 data from last year's survey or 1991-92 data not available.

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TABLE 6

OTHER PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE AGENCY

State/Program	1991-92 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
ALABAMA								
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$70,000,000	27,000
ALASKA								
Student Loan Program[1]	$56,000,000			X		X	$43,556,225	8,700
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$32,204*	Und	X			X	$32,204	7
ARIZONA								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$217,300*	Und/Grad	X			X	$217,300	47
Teacher Incentive Program	$10,000	Und/Grad	X			X	(Funded for administration of on-going awards only)	
ARKANSAS								
Emergency Secondary Education Loan	$81,717	Und/Grad	X			X	$82,500	33
Teacher and Administrator Grant Program	$179,544	Und/Grad		X		X	$179,544	400
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$147,026*	Und/Grad	X			X	$155,000	31
CALIFORNIA								
California Loan Programs	$23,554,000	Und/Grad						
Stafford Loans	(included in CLP)	Und/Grad		X	X		$865,000,000	271,170
PLUS/SLS	(included in CLP)	Und/Grad		X		X	$243,000,000	78,695
Assumption Program of Loans for Education	$2,000,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$1,650,000	673
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$998,000*	Und	X			X	$943,500	629
Work Study	$724,730	Und/Grad		X	X		$724,730	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship Program	$2,009,000*	Und/Grad	X			X	$1,835,162	376
COLORADO								
Work Study	$9,302,181	Und		X	X (70%)		$9,302,552	7,448
Nursing Scholarship	$232,800	Und/Grad	X			X	$219,252	151
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$202,695*	Und	X			X	$205,000	41
Loan Match	$292,031	Und/Grad		X	X		$2,920,491	2,149
CONNECTICUT								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$197,929*	Und	X			X	$197,929	42
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$110,800*	Und	X			X	$96,000	64
DELAWARE								
S. Christa McAuliffe	$180,000	Und	X			X	$135,000	73
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$41,126*	Und	X			X	$42,500	9
Optometric Institutional Aid	$32,000	Grad		X		X	$16,000	4
Robert C. Byrd Scholarship	$19,500*	Und	X			X	$19,500	13
Nursing Incentive	$180,000	Und	X			X	$54,600	27

State/Program	1991-92 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$36,910*	Und	X		X		$35,000	7
Nurses Training Corps Program	$193,309	Und	X		X		$193,309	13
FLORIDA								
Most Promising Teacher Scholarship/Loan	$3,112,066	Und	X			X	$3,110,000	852
Student Loan Forgiveness	$1,502,600	N/A		X		X	$1,500,000	475
Public School Work Experience Program	$124,999	Und	X			X	$124,999	94
College Career Work Experience Program	$596,830	Und		X	X		$596,830	344
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$376,540*	Und	X			X	$358,500	250
Teacher Scholarship Loan Program	$2,900,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$2,700,000	691
Masters' Fellowship Loan for Teachers	$250,000	Grad	X			X	$248,000	25
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	$807,000*	Und/Grad	X			X	$800,000	168
GEORGIA								
Osteopathic Cancellable Medical Loan	$162,000	Grad	X		X		$144,000	16
N. Georgia College Cancellable Military Loan	$546,010	Und/Grad	X			X	$525,600	120
Critical Fields Cancellable Loan (GSL)	$2,340,000	Und/Grad	X (Some instances)			X	$3,842,000	1,921
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$419,291*	Und/Grad	X			X	$419,250	86
IDAHO								
Work-Study	$1,000,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,200,000	1,200
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$64,064*	Und	X			X	$65,000	13
Fowler Memorial Scholarship	$8,400	Und	X			X	$8,660	7
ILLINOIS								
Opportunity Loan	Funds provided by bond sale	Und/Grad		X		X		
Stafford Loan Program	Revolving fund for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X	X			
SLS	Revolving fund for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X		X		
PLUS	Revolving fund for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X		X		
Uniloan	Revolving fund for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X		X		
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$714,400*	Und	X			X	$714,400	151
Minority Teachers Scholarship	$1,000,000	Und	X			X	$1,000,000	200
INDIANA								
State Summer Work Study	$667,099			X	X		$667,099	1,200
Minority Teacher Scholarship	$383,173	Und				X		
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$341,777*		X			X	$341,777	73
Lilly Endowment Educational Awards	$14,000,000	Und		X	X		$14,148,474	24,184
Nursing Scholarship	$386,701			X	X		$386,701	400
IOWA								
Stafford Loan	$144,000,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$144,000,000	50,000
PLUS/SLS Loan	$35,000,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$35,000,000	18,230

State/Program	1991-92 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
IOWA (cont.)								
Guaranteed Loan Payment	$46,177			X		X	$46,177	29
Occupational Therapist	$28,257			X		X	$28,257	12
College Work Study	$2,984,737	Und/Grad		X	X		$3,121,259	5,100
Nursing Loan	$230,516			X		X	$230,516	352
National Guard	$217,687	Und/Grad		X		X	$217,687	260
Osteopathic Forgivable Loan	$186,290	Grad		X		X		65
KANSAS								
Osteopathic Loan	$551,450	Grad		X	X		$540,000	54
Teacher Scholarship	$502,925	Und	X			X	$500,000	100
Nursing Student Scholarship	$1,992,098	Und		X	X		$1,097,500	325
Optometry Loan Program	$133,848	Grad	X			X	$120,000	
ROTC	Tuition Waiver	Und		X		X		250
Career Work Study	$463,729	Und		X	X		$465,000	310
Youth Education Services	$29,700	Und		X		X	$29,000	29
KENTUCKY								
Stafford Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$81,700,000	39,250
PLUS/SLS	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$11,300,000	4,500
Teacher Scholarship	$3,333,400		X			X	$3,333,400	750
Work-Study	$1,000,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$880,000	1,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$237,573*	Und	X			X	$237,573	49
Consolidation Loans	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,300,000	460
LOUISIANA								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$278,563*	Und/Grad	X			X	$278,563	55
Stafford Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$81,039,800	31,854
PLUS	$0	Und		X		X	$4,747,567	1,600
SLS	$0	Grad		X	X		$7,139,850	3,146
Consolidation	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$4,658,516	301
LA-OP	$2,900,000	Und		X		X	$2,900,000	1,000
Rockefeller Scholarship	$60,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$60,000	60
MAINE								
Osteopathic Loan Fund	$160,000	Grad				X		
Postgraduate Health Professions Program	$1,476,180	Grad				X		
Blaine House Scholars	$1,900,000	Und	X			X	$1,900,000	1,279
MARYLAND								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship		Und/Grad	X			X	$286,844	56
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Ed. Tuition Assistance	$205,656	Und/Grad	X			X	$205,656	54
Loan Assistance Repayment Program	$170,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$170,000	112
Tuition Reimbursement for Firemen, Ambulance & Rescue Squad Members	$135,135	Und/Grad		X		X	$135,135	135
Nursing Scholarships	$400,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$400,000	280
Nursing Living Expenses Grant	$200,000	Und/Grad		X	X			

State/Program	1991-92 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
MARYLAND (cont.)								
Physical and Occupational Therapy	$80,000	Und		X		X	$35,000	18
Child Care Provider	$100,000	Und	X			X	$86,250	83
Distinguished Scholarship Teacher Education	$150,000	Und	X			X	$124,500	43
Family Practice Medical Scholarship	$45,000	Grad	X		X		$45,000	6
MASSACHUSETTS								
Gilbert Matching Grant Program	$1,000,000	Und		X	X		$1,000,000	2,000
Tuition Waiver for Public Institutions	$15,240,523	Und		X	X		$15,240,523	19,000
No Interest Loan Program	$9,000,000	N/A		X	X		N/A	N/A
MICHIGAN								
Stafford Guaranteed Student Loan	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$276,000,000	109,000
State Direct Loan	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$30,000,000	11,000
Work Study	$6,200,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$6,000,000	6,100
Degree Reimbursement	$9,100,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$9,100,000	9,800
Michigan Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$5,000,000	1,000
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$342,000*	Und	X			X	$342,000	228
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$566,661*	Und	X			X	$589,554	122
Indian Tuition Waiver	$1,900,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,900,000	2,000
MINNESOTA								
Work-Study	$5,869,000							
Student Educational Loan Fund (SELF)	$0	Und/Grad					$44,200,000	17,000
MISSISSIPPI								
Medical Loan	Revolving funds		X			X	$96,000	16
Academic Common Market	$0		X			X	N/A	200
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$161,589*	Und	X		X		$161,589	35
Special Nursing	$89,900	Und	X		X		$63,000	31
William Winter Teacher Scholar Program	$200,000	Und	X			X	$200,000	63
Stafford/SLS	$0		X		X		$888,747	273
MISSOURI								
Stafford Student Loan	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$113,204,432	45,791
PLUS	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$7,093,526	2,314
SLS	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$11,849,869	4,324
MONTANA								
Work-Study	$391,589	Und/Grad			X (70%)		$387,000	430
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Medical Education Capitation and Loan	$200,000	N/A		X		X	$200,000	20
Veterinary Education Capitation and Loan	$179,000	N/A		X		X	$179,000	16
Optometry Education Capitation and Loan	$21,000	N/A		X		X	$21,000	9
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$67,646*	Und	X			X	$67,646	13
NEW JERSEY								
Stafford Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$189,500,000	64,700
PLUS	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$16,200,000	4,960

State/Program	1991-92 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
NEW JERSEY (cont.)								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$509,000*	Und	X			X	$509,000	101
SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$24,300,000	7,440
NJCLASS Loan	$500,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$20,000,000	5,000
NEW MEXICO								
Work-Study	$3,574,200	Und/Grad		X	X (33%)		$3,458,400	2,620
Osteopathic Student Loan	$96,000	Grad		X	X		$100,000	10
Nursing Student Loan	$240,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$240,000	96
Physician Student Loan	$150,000	Grad		X	X		$150,000	15
Minority Doctoral Assistant Student Loan	$297,500	Grad	X			X	$150,000	6
NEW YORK								
Stafford Loan Program	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$733,883,545	257,648
PLUS	$0	Und		X	X		$62,560,915	19,348
SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$134,270,638	50,516
Loan Forgiveness Program	$1,600,000	Grad		X		X	$1,600,000	80
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$1,096,888*	Und	X			X	$1,096,888	225
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$586,450*	Und	X			X	$586,450	370
Loan Repayment Program	$300,000	Und/Grad		X		X	N/A	N/A
Empire State Challenger Scholarships/ Fellowships for Teachers	$3,206,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$3,206,000	1,500
Transit Corps of Engineers	$300,000	Und/Grad	X			X	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA								
Health, Science and Math Scholarship/Loan[2]	$841,082	Und/Grad		X	X		$2,757,624	475
SLS Loan							$10,000,000	4,120
Stafford Student Loan							$86,800,000	36,590
Brooks Foundation Scholarship	$141,700	Und	X			X	$141,700	59
Turrentine Foundation Scholarship	$387,000	Und		X	X		$387,000	250
Suther Scholarship	$16,000	Und		X	X		$16,000	16
Carrow Scholarship	$14,400	Und		X	X		$14,400	6
Atkinson Scholarship	$18,000	Und		X	X		$18,000	7
PLUS Loan							$10,000,000	3,050
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$410,539*						$410,539	84
Dickson Scholarships	$16,000	Und		X	X		$16,000	16
James Lee Love Scholarship	$37,600	Und		X	X		$37,600	16
Nurse Education Scholarship/Loan	$900,000	Und		X	X		$900,000	847
Nurse Scholars	$2,992,800	Und	X			X	$2,992,800	893
OKLAHOMA								
Stafford Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$114,000,000	47,340
State Regents' Fee Waiver	$0	Und/Grad	X		X		$20,557,938	N/A
PLUS/SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$32,600,000	14,730
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	$197,012*	Und/Grad	X			X	$207,660	60

State/Program	1991-92 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Value of Awards	Number of Awards
OREGON								
Medical/Dental Student Loan	$0	Grad		X	X		$436,770	135
Teacher Corps Loan	$5,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$22,662	12
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$172,324*	Und	X			X	$172,000	35
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$104,500*	Und	X			X	$96,000	64
PENNSYLVANIA					(Sub)	(Non-Sub)		
Stafford Student Loan	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X	X	$989,000,000	272,106
Institutional Assistance Grants	$29,092,000			X		X	$29,200,000	33,113
Matching Funds	$4,086,700			X	X		$30,400,000	43,995
Work-Study Program	$2,263,300			X	X		$4,500,000	2,500
Health Education Assistance Loan	$0	N/A		X	X		$60,000,000	7,200
Higher Education Loan Plan (excluding Non-Sub & SLS)	$0	N/A		X		X	$20,000,000	4,500
Loan Forgiveness Program	$884,000	Und		X		X	$883,700	453
Science Teachers Education Program	$832,000	Grad		X		X	$531,900	$1,000
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$358,500*	Und	X			X	$367,500	245
Urban/Rural Loan Forgiveness	$3,740,000	Und		X		X	$3,458,000	1,820
PLUS/SLS	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$123,000,000	33,416
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$735,749*	Und	X			X	$700,000	138
RHODE ISLAND								
Intern Program[3]	$10,000	Und/Grad		X		X	N/A	350
Consolidation Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$761,532	65
Stafford Loan Program	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$36,017,870	12,732
PLUS/SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$5,768,585	1,848
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$62,715*	Und	X			X	$60,000	12
Best and Brightest Teacher Scholarship	$300,000	Und	X			X	$290,000	58
Community Service[4]		Und		X	X		$237,500	100
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$43,692*	Und/Grad	X			X	$43,680	14
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$36,000*	Und	X			X	$36,000	24
TENNESSEE								
Stafford Loan	$140,000,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$140,000,000	55,000
PLUS	$12,000,000	Und		X	X		$12,000,000	3,600
Teacher Loan Scholarship Program	$330,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$330,000	250
SLS	$16,000,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$16,000,000	5,800
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$287,000*	Und	X			X	$287,000	66
Disadvantaged Areas	$30,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$30,000	20
Minority Fellows	$190,000	Und	X			X	$190,000	38
Robert C. Byrd Scholarship	$166,500*	Und	X			X	$166,500	111
TEXAS								
Hinson-Hazlewood Loan Program	Bond Sale Funds	Und/Grad		X	X		$89,100,000	26,000
College Work-Study	$2,000,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$2,900,000	4,318

State/Program	1991-92 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
TEXAS (cont.)								
Public Educational Grant (on campus)	$25,705,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$40,000,000	60,000
Good Neighbor Scholarship Program	$711,000	Und/Grad				X		
Baylor Medical Scholarship	$30,791,513	Grad		X		X	$30,800,000	N/A
Baylor Dental Scholarship	$12,978,553	Grad		X		X	$13,000,000	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship		Und/Grad	X			X	$1,100,000	319
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$588,600*	Und				X		
UTAH								
Career Teaching Scholarship	$760,300	Und	X			X	$732,000	360
SLS/PLUS	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$18,800,000	6,700
Stafford Student Loans	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$102,000,000	35,200
VERMONT								
Honors Scholarship	$9,500	Und				X		
Student Employment Program	$125,000			X	X		$250,000	200
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$28,900*	Und				X		
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$34,648*	Und			X			
VIRGINIA								
Work-Study Program	$1,650,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,650,000	1,400
WASHINGTON								
State Work-Study	$12,100,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$16,851,000	8,220
Health Professions Loan Repayment Program	$150,000			X		X	$60,000	4
WICHE	$159,700			X	X		$170,000	25
Future Teacher Conditional Scholarship	$300,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$282,000	94
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$290,935*	Und/Grad	X			X	$330,000	66
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarships	$39,310	Und	X			X	$39,310	20
Rural Physician, Pharmacist & Midwife Scholarship	$70,130		X			X	$40,000	10
Scholars Program	$705,827	Und	X			X	$705,827	588
Nurses Conditional Scholarship Program	$184,598	Und/Grad	X			X	$198,000	66
WEST VIRGINIA								
Institutional Undergraduate Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	$0	Und				X	$5,000,000	
Institutional Graduate and Professional Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	$0	Grad				X	$1,800,000	
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$113,477*	Und				X		25
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$76,150*	Und				X		43
Higher Education Student Assistance Loan Program	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$27,000	5
Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship	$788,000	Und/Grad				X	$788,000	167
Medical Student Loan Program	$521,936	Grad		X	X		$519,200	155
WISCONSIN								
Nursing Loan	$333,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$333,000	250
Minority Teacher Loan Program	$50,000	Und		X	X		$40,000	17
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$297,412*	Und		X		X	$297,000	70

State/Program	1991-92 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
PUERTO RICO								
Tuition Remission	$2,300,000			X		X	$2,300,000	10,000

* Indicates that dollars are federal allocations to the states, not state appropriations.

1 The funding level represents a $4,000,000 appropriation from the state legislature combined with corporate bond sale proceeds of $13,200,000 and the balance drawn from Alaska Student Loan Program receipts.

2 This program is supplemented by collections and a non-appropriated source of State-owned funds.

3 Program collects matching dollars from agencies of $45,000 to $55,000 per year, yielding between $200,000 and $400,000 in student earnings.

4 Monies appropriated under the Scholarship and Grant Program are used in this program.

TABLE 7

STATE FUNDED STUDENT AID PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY
STATE AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE RESPONDING AGENCY

State/Program	Administering Agency	1991-92 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need Based Yes	Need Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
ALABAMA									
Medical Scholarships/Loans	Medical Scholarship Board	$677,000	Grad	X		X		$656,000	218
Dental Scholarships/Loans	Dental Scholarship Board	$176,000	Grad	X		X		$156,000	36
Optometry Scholarships/Loans	Optometry Scholarship Board	$149,000	Grad	X		X		$110,000	52
Alabama G.I.	Department of Veteran Affairs	$4,409,248	Und		X		X	$2,700,000	2,900
Vocational Rehabilitation	State Dept. of Education	$7,939,853	Und/Grad		X	X		$2,190,825	3,776
CALIFORNIA									
Educational Opportunity Program	California State Universities	N/A						$11,083,000	N/A
Extended Opportunity Programs & Services	California Community Colleges	N/A						$8,231,000	N/A
State University Grants	California State Universities	N/A						$21,249,000	N/A
Board of Governors Grants	California Community Colleges	N/A						$11,600,000	N/A
COLORADO									
Native American Tuition Assistance	Fort Lewis College	$1,607,093	Und				X		
National Guard Tuition Assistance	Military Affairs	$406,753	Und/Grad		X		X		N/A
CONNECTICUT									
Tuition Set Aside Program[1]	Each Public College Unit		Und/Grad		X	X		$15,100,000	21,000
Nursing Scholarship	Each Nursing School/College	$75,000	Und		X	X		$75,000	95
DELAWARE									
Ivy Davis Scholarship	Foster Care Review Board	$0	Und/Grad	X		X		$27,000	8
GEORGIA									
Rural Doctor Program	State Medical Board	$734,000	Grad	X		X		$728,000	91
Rehabilitation Services	Department of Human Resources	N/A	Und/Grad	X		X		N/A	N/A
Regents Scholarship	Board of Regents	$200,000	Und/Grad	X		X		$200,000	320
Regents Opportunity Grant	Board of Regents	$600,000	Grad	X		X		$600,000	160
ILLINOIS									
MIA/POW Descendants Scholarships	Department of Veteran Affairs	$460,000							610
Family Practice Residency Scholarships	Board of Higher Education	$2,700,000							125
Nursing Loans	Department of Public Health	$550,000							300
DCFS Stipends	Dept. of Child & Family Services	$80,000							45
Math/Science Scholarships	State Board of Education	$8,000							20
Teacher Shortage Area Scholarships	State Board of Education	$553,400							525
Women/Minority in Admin. Scholarships	State Board of Education	$276,200							375
Gifted Program Fellowships	State Board of Education	$80,000							65
Gifted Program Traineeships	State Board of Education	$35,000							30

State/Program	Administering Agency	1991-92 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need Based Yes	Need Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
IOWA									
Student Aid Set Aside[2]	State Board of Regents	$24,865,000							
Vocational Rehabilitation	Vocational Rehabilitation	$1,459,800			X	X		$1,459,800	4,300
Commission for the Blind	Commission for the Blind	$50,395			X		X	$50,395	134
KENTUCKY									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Work Force Cabinet	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
College Workstudy	Institutions	$2,175,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$2,175,000	N/A
Perkins Loans	Institutions	$133,200	Und/Grad		X	X		$133,200	N/A
SEOG	Institutions	$391,800	Und		X	X		$391,800	N/A
Statutory Programs	Institutions	$1,316,300	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,316,300	N/A
Commonwealth Scholars	Institutions	$1,519,900	Und	X			X	$1,519,900	N/A
Tuition Reciprocity	Institutions	$3,607,900	Und/Grad		X		X	$3,607,900	N/A
LOUISIANA									
Rehabilitation Services	Department of Social Services	$7,000,000			X		X		
Education Majors Scholarship	State Department of Education	$1,677,000		X			X	$1,677,000	1,005
BESE Scholarship Vo/Tech Schools	Department of Education			X			X		
State Educational Assistance Program	Department of Veterans Affairs				X		X		
Teachers Tuition Exemption Program	BESE Board-Dept. of Education	$2,900,000			X		X	$2,800,000	
Loan Repayment/Physicians & Nurses	Department of Health & Hospitals	$329,588			X			$329,588	15
Alternative Post. Bacc. Scholarship	Department of Education	$454,340		X			X	$454,340	250
MICHIGAN									
Tuition Incentive Program	Department of Social Services	N/A	N/A		X	X		N/A	N/A
Education Trust Program	Treasury Department	N/A	N/A		X		X	N/A	N/A
MINNESOTA									
Indian Scholarship	Department of Education	$1,600,000			X	X		$1,595,000	1,450
Indian Teacher Education Scholarship	Department of Education	$150,000			X	X		$150,000	40
MISSOURI									
Teacher Education Scholarship	Elementary/Secondary Education	$260,000	Und	X			X	$260,000	260
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Governor's Success Grant	Institutions	$694,000	Und			X		$694,000	
Nursing Leveraged Grant	Institutions	$40,000	Und			X		$80,000	
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	N. H. Department of Education	$48,000*		X			X	$48,000	32
NEW JERSEY									
Veterans Tuition Credit	Department of Military Affairs	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$50,000	200
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid	Department of Military Affairs	$0	Und		X		X	$35,000	50
POW/MIA Program	Department of Military Affairs	$0	Und		X		X	$34,000	2
NEW MEXICO									
(need-based)	Public Colleges	$399,900	Und/Grad			X		$399,900	
Three Percent Schlrshps (non-need based)	Public Colleges	$1,585,800	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,585,800	
National Guard	N.M. National Guard	N/A			X		X	N/A	N/A

State/Program	Administering Agency	1991-92 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need Based Yes	Need Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
NEW YORK									
College Work Study Reimbursement[3]	State Department of Education	$7,300,000	Und		X				
Native American Postsecondary Aid	State Department of Education	$385,000	Und		X		X	$385,000	350
Transit Corps of Engineers Program	New York City Transit Auth.	$300,000	Und/Grad		X		X	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA									
Community College Scholarships	Dept. of Community Colleges	$380,000	Und		X	X		$380,000	Unknown
Teaching Fellows	Public School Forum	$7,760,000	Und	X			X	$7,760,000	Unknown
Prospective Teachers	Dept. of Public Instruction	$2,358,339	Und		X	X		$2,358,339	Unknown
College Work Study	Univ. of N.C.-General Admin.	$1,436,400	Und		X	X		$1,436,400	Unknown
State Contractual Scholarship	Univ. of N.C.-General Admin.	$10,783,420	Und		X	X		$10,783,420	7,800
American Indian Scholarship	Univ. of N.C.-General Admin.	$155,200	Und/Grad		X	X		$119,200	250
Minority Presence Grants	Univ. of N.C.-General Admin.	$1,500,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,140,000	1,500
Tuition Remission	Univ. of N.C.-General Admin.	$12,128,493	Und/Grad	X		X		$12,128,493	Unknown
Chancellor's Scholarships	Univ. of N.C.-General Admin.	$1,900,000	Und	X		X		$1,900,000	760
Appropriated Grants	Univ. of N.C.-General Admin.	$5,434,479	Und/Grad		X	X		$5,434,479	Unknown
Veterans Scholarships	Department of Veterans Affairs	$2,664,663	Und/Grad	X		X		$2,664,663	Unknown
Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Human Resources	$2,450,000	Und/Grad	X		X		$2,450,000	Unknown
National Guard Education Awards	Department of Crime Control	$187,713	Und/Grad	X			X	$187,713	Unknown
RHODE ISLAND									
Vocational Rehabilitation[4]			Und/Grad		X	X		$424,000	468
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Teacher Loan Program	S.C. Student Loan Corp.	$4,600,000		X			X	$4,400,000	1,260
State Grant Program	Commission on Higher Education	$25,000		X			X	$24,750	33
Graduate Incentive Fellowship	Commission on Higher Education	$16,200		X		X		$285,000	38
Other Race Grant Program	Commission on Higher Education	$86,000		X		X		$100,000	100
SREB Contract Program (Veterinary and Optometry)	Commission on Higher Education	$730,875		X		X		$730,875	89
Contract with North Carolina School of Arts	Commission on Higher Education	$17,350		X			X	$17,350	8
Palmetto Fellows Scholarships	Commission on Higher Education	$400,000		X			X	$100,000	40
TENNESSEE									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Human Services			X		X		$5,874,520	5,278
TEXAS									
Resident Tuition Exemptions	Public Colleges	Tuition Remission	Und/Grad		X		X	$5,000,000	23,100
Non-Resident Tuition Waivers	Public Colleges	Tuition Remission	Und/Grad		X		X	$58,000,000	47,500
Line Item Scholarships	Institutions	$1,393,500	Und/Grad		X	X		$2,500,000	4,000
UTAH									
Tuition Waivers	USHE Institutions	N/A	Und/Grad	X		X		$8,500,000	N/A
Educationally Disadvantaged	USHE Institutions	$1,193,400	Und/Grad		X	X		$900,000	N/A

State/Program	Administering Agency	1991-92 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need Based Yes	Need Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
UTAH (cont.)									
SEOG	USHE Institutions	$423,127	Und		X	X		$2,821,000	5,200
CWS	USHE Institutions	$38,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$4,452,000	3,500
Perkins Loans	USHE Institutions	$198,768	Und/Grad		X	X		$8,800,000	5,500
WEST VIRGINIA									
State War Orphan Act	Department of Veteran Affairs	$4,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$3,700	8
Vocational Rehabilitation	Div. of Rehabilitation Services	$405,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,350,000	1,200
Public Health Trust Scholarship	Attorney General	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$13,300	19
Veterans Benefits	Adjutant General	$750,000	Und		X		X	$750,000	750
WISCONSIN									
Lawton Minority	University of Wisconsin	$1,812,200							
Minority Tuition	University of Wisconsin	$132,000							
Minority Teacher Loan Forgiveness	University of Wisconsin	$100,000							

* Indicates that dollars are federal allocations to the states, not state appropriations.

1 No appropriation by state. Public colleges must set aside an amount equal to 15% of the previous year's tuition revenues for financial aid to needy students.

2 Set aside from tuition revenues.

3 Reimbursement to schools for their share of funds expended in participation in federal work study program.

4 Vocational Rehabilitation uses part of its total appropriation to supplement students' tuition, fees, room and board, etc. They have no separate appropriation for "student aid." Approximately $424,000 will be used for student aid.

TABLE 8

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES OF AWARDS AND DOLLARS BY SECTOR
FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
ALABAMA						
*Student Assistance Program	73.0	27.0	0.0	64.0	36.0	0.0
ALASKA						
Student Incentive Grants	57.7	6.7	35.6	58.0	6.7	35.3
ARIZONA						
Student Incentive Grants - Undergrads	85.8	14.2	0.0	86.7	13.3	0.0
ARKANSAS						
Student Assistance Grants	84.0	16.0	0.0	86.0	14.0	0.0
CALIFORNIA						
Cal Grant A Program	64.8	35.2	0.0	30.8	69.2	0.0
Cal Grant B Program	93.2	6.8	0.0	88.2	11.8	0.0
Cal Grant C Program	72.3	27.7	0.0	36.4	63.6	0.0
Law Enforcement Personnel	87.5	12.5	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0
COLORADO						
Student Incentive Grants	93.0	7.0	0.0	92.0	8.0	0.0
Student Grants	90.0	10.0	0.0	91.0	9.0	0.0
Private School Student Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
CONNECTICUT						
Scholastic Achievement Grants	26.0	29.0	45.0	30.0	40.0	30.0
Independent College Student Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
*Aid to Public College Student Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
DELAWARE						
Postsecondary Scholarships-Undergrads	30.0	19.0	51.0	36.0	22.0	42.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
*Student Incentive Grants-Undergrads	16.7	50.0	33.3	16.7	50.0	33.3
FLORIDA						
Student Assistance Grants	74.6	25.4	0.0	70.2	29.8	0.0
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian-Undergrads	62.0	38.0	0.0	55.0	45.0	0.0
Jose Marti Scholar Challenge Grant	64.0	36.0	0.0	64.0	36.0	0.0
M. M. Bethune Scholars Challenge Grant	52.0	48.0	0.0	52.0	48.0	0.0
GEORGIA						
Student Incentive Grants	80.0	20.0	0.0	73.0	27.0	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
HAWAII						
Student Incentive Grants	66.0	34.0	0.0	45.0	55.0	0.0
IDAHO						
Student Incentive Grants-Undergrads	91.0	9.0	0.0	93.0	7.0	0.0
ILLINOIS						
Monetary Award Program	68.7	31.3	0.0	46.7	53.3	0.0
*Student-to-Student Matching Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
INDIANA						
Higher Education/ Freedom of Choice Grant	75.0	25.0	0.0	53.9	46.1	0.0
IOWA						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Vocational-Technical Tuition Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Scholarship Program	65.0	35.0	0.0	65.0	35.0	0.0
KANSAS						
State Scholarships	78.0	22.0	0.0	78.0	22.0	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Minority Scholarship	73.8	26.2	0.0	73.8	26.2	0.0
KENTUCKY						
Student Incentive Grants	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
College Access Program (CAP)	82.0	18.0	0.0	81.0	19.0	0.0
LOUISIANA						
*Student Incentive Grants	97.2	2.9	0.0	97.6	2.4	0.0
Tuition Assistance Plan	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
MAINE						
Student Incentive Grants	47.0	24.0	29.0	32.0	31.0	37.0
MARYLAND						
General State Scholarships	74.0	17.2	8.8	59.1	32.5	8.4
Senatorial Scholarships-Undergrads	85.8	12.3	1.9	84.4	13.5	2.1
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarship	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Professional Scholarships-Undergrads	98.2	1.8	0.0	98.2	1.8	0.0
MASSACHUSETTS						
General State Scholarships	57.5	42.5	0.0	36.0	64.0	0.0
MICHIGAN						
Competitive Scholarships	77.0	23.0	0.0	77.0	23.0	0.0
Tuition Grants-Undergrads	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Adult Part-Time Grants	86.0	14.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
MINNESOTA						
*Scholarship and Grant Program	56.0	44.0	0.0	56.0	44.0	0.0
MISSISSIPPI						
Student Incentive Grants	81.0	19.0	0.0	74.0	26.0	0.0
MISSOURI						
*Student Grants	47.0	53.0	0.0	16.0	84.0	0.0
MONTANA						
Student Incentive Grants	88.0	12.0	0.0	88.0	12.0	0.0
NEBRASKA						
State Scholarship Award Program	62.5	37.5	0.0	57.5	42.5	0.0
Scholarship Assistance Program	74.2	25.8	0.0	74.2	25.8	0.0
Postsecondary Education Award Program	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
NEVADA						
*Student Incentive Grants-Undergrads	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
*Student Incentive Grants	61.3	20.7	18.0	61.3	20.7	18.0
NEW JERSEY						
Tuition Aid Grants	82.0	18.0	0.0	68.0	32.0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Fund-Undergrads	84.0	16.0	0.0	68.0	32.0	0.0
Garden State Scholarships	83.0	17.0	0.0	83.0	17.0	0.0
Part-Time Tuition Aid Grants	84.0	16.0	0.0	64.0	36.0	0.0
NEW MEXICO						
Student Incentive Grants	97.3	2.7	0.0	95.9	4.1	0.0
Student Choice	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Scholars Program	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NEW YORK						
Tuition Assistance Program-Undergrads	59.3	40.8	0.0	38.5	61.5	0.0
Aid for Part-Time Study	86.7	13.3	0.0	75.1	24.9	0.0
NORTH CAROLINA						
Student Incentive Grants	77.0	23.0	0.0	65.0	35.0	0.0
NORTH DAKOTA						
Student Financial Assistance	78.6	21.4	0.0	78.6	21.4	0.0
OHIO						
Instructional Grants	70.2	28.7	1.1	51.2	47.3	1.5
OKLAHOMA						
Tuition Aid Grants-Undergrads	89.8	10.2	0.0	87.4	12.6	0.0
William P. Willis Scholarship Program	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
OREGON						
Need Grants	90.3	9.7	0.0	83.0	17.0	0.0
Cash Awards	51.2	48.8	0.0	52.3	47.7	0.0
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
PENNSYLVANIA						
State Higher Education Grants	50.6	42.4	7.1	44.7	52.7	2.6
POW/MIA Program	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
RHODE ISLAND						
Scholarship and Grant Program	54.9	12.4	32.7	50.5	13.8	35.7
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
SOUTH DAKOTA						
*Student Incentive Grants-Undergrads	67.0	33.0	0.0	67.0	33.0	0.0
Tuition Equalization Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
TENNESSEE						
Student Assistance Awards	77.4	22.6	0.0	59.3	40.7	0.0
TEXAS						
Tuition Equalization Grants-Undergrads	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Public Educational SSIG Grants-Undergrads	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tax Reimbursement Grant-Undergrads	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Public Education Refund Grants-Undergrads	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
UTAH						
Student Incentive Grants	99.0	1.0	0.0	99.0	1.0	0.0
VERMONT						
Student Incentive Grants-Undergrads	40.2	22.6	37.2	34.2	35.9	29.9
Part-Time Student Grants	69.4	27.0	3.6	37.8	57.2	5.0
Non-Degree Student Grants	63.5	35.2	1.3	70.0	28.6	1.4
VIRGINIA						
College Scholarship Assistance	77.0	23.0	0.0	77.0	23.0	0.0
Virginia Transfer Grant (VTG)	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Undergraduate Student Fin. Assistance	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
WASHINGTON						
State Need Grants	88.3	11.7	0.0	80.7	19.3	0.0
Assistance to Blind Students	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Grant	20.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0
WEST VIRGINIA						
Higher Education Grants	83.6	15.4	1.0	76.2	23.3	0.5

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State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
WISCONSIN						
Tuition Grants	0.1	99.9	0.0	0.1	99.9	0.0
Higher Education Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Student Grants	67.6	32.4	0.0	68.8	31.2	0.0
Handicapped Student Grants	74.0	11.0	15.0	71.0	14.0	15.0
Talent Incentive Grants	74.6	25.4	0.0	71.6	28.4	0.0
Private School Student Minority Grants	98.5	1.5	0.0	99.6	0.4	0.0
Vo-Tech Student Minority Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Independent Student Grant	73.9	26.1	0.0	66.2	33.8	0.0
WYOMING						
Student Incentive Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
PUERTO RICO						
*Educational Funds	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
*Legislative Awards	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
ALL STATES	64.4	34.0	1.6	47.3	51.8	0.9

* 1991-92 data not available - used 1990-91 data.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AWARDS AND DOLLARS BY SECTOR
FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

State	Number of Awards			Value of Awards (Millions)		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At-In State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
ALABAMA	1,884	697	0	$ 1.821	$ 1.024	$ 0.000
ALASKA	181	21	112	0.273	0.032	0.166
ARIZONA	4,273	707	0	2.871	0.440	0.000
ARKANSAS	8,669	1,651	0	3.511	0.572	0.000
CALIFORNIA	58,943	17,691	0	84.339	81.898	0.000
COLORADO	14,654	1,564	0	10.828	1.102	0.000
CONNECTICUT	8,910	5,015	1,575	6.467	13.167	0.834
DELAWARE	401	254	681	0.392	0.240	0.458
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	162	485	323	0.162	0.485	0.323
FLORIDA	22,479	7,695	0	18.991	8.169	0.000
GEORGIA	8,540	2,135	0	3.507	1.297	0.000
HAWAII	442	228	0	0.298	0.364	0.000
IDAHO	761	75	0	0.344	0.026	0.000
ILLINOIS	80,531	35,369	0	87.111	97.596	0.000
INDIANA	25,868	8,632	0	26.974	23.080	0.000
IOWA	4,867	14,598	0	1.871	31.575	0.000
KANSAS	1,150	3,972	0	0.928	5.624	0.000
KENTUCKY	17,688	11,812	0	10.227	10.848	0.000
LOUISIANA	4,660	93	0	4.671	0.046	0.000
MAINE	3,619	1,848	2,233	1.614	1.564	1.866
MARYLAND	15,086	3,196	1,102	10.807	4.547	1.056
MASSACHUSETTS	15,525	11,475	0	8.549	15.198	0.000
MICHIGAN	27,023	33,544	0	24.268	53.877	0.000
MINNESOTA	34,401	27,030	0	42.380	33.298	0.000
MISSISSIPPI	1,782	418	0	0.870	0.306	0.000
MISSOURI	3,972	4,479	0	1.620	8.505	0.000
MONTANA	616	84	0	0.348	0.047	0.000
NEBRASKA	3,484	1,916	0	1.428	0.924	0.000
NEVADA	616	0	0	0.332	0.000	0.000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	841	284	247	0.490	0.166	0.144
NEW JERSEY	46,209	9,827	0	75.156	35.134	0.000
NEW MEXICO	8,229	576	0	6.517	0.777	0.000
NEW YORK	192,125	123,695	0	172.433	264.227	0.000

State	Number of Awards			Value of Awards (Millions)		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At-In State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
NORTH CAROLINA	2,464	736	0	1.792	0.965	0.000
NORTH DAKOTA	2,044	556	0	1.258	0.342	0.000
OHIO	55,458	22,673	869	31.232	28.853	0.915
OKLAHOMA	15,078	1,710	0	11.151	1.600	0.000
OREGON	14,189	1,868	0	9.615	2.236	0.000
PENNSYLVANIA	64,814	54,301	9,048	70.965	83.603	4.045
RHODE ISLAND	6,038	1,365	3,597	4.587	1.254	3.243
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	6,400	0	0.000	16.966	0.000
SOUTH DAKOTA	603	947	0	0.221	0.259	0.000
TENNESSEE	16,459	4,795	0	7.765	5.321	0.000
TEXAS	5,421	16,769	0	3.426	23.203	0.000
UTAH	1,931	20	0	1.031	0.010	0.000
VERMONT	5,445	2,842	3,162	3.976	4.111	3.041
VIRGINIA	7,612	1,863	0	6.090	1.301	0.000
WASHINGTON	18,141	2,726	0	18.343	5.141	0.000
WEST VIRGINIA	4,546	837	54	4.424	1.353	0.029
WISCONSIN	43,270	10,399	11	26.374	16.206	0.016
WYOMING	600	0	0	0.220	0.000	0.000
PUERTO RICO	15,000	12,500	0	6.825	7.275	0.000
ALL STATES	897,704	474,373	23,014	$821.693	$896.154	$16.136

TABLE 10

STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BY STATES

State	1990-91 SSIG Used	Estimated 1991-92 SSIG Amount	1991-92 Need-Based Award Dollars Only	SSIG As a Percent of 1991-92 Need-Based Award Dollars
ALABAMA	$ 880,049	$ 944,723	$ 2,887,616	32.7%
ALASKA	93,952	100,857	470,857	21.4
ARIZONA	1,006,895	1,075,171	3,327,500	32.3
ARKANSAS	374,196	401,696	7,082,583	5.7
CALIFORNIA	(9,087,000)	9,755,000	169,205,280	5.8
COLORADO	807,622	866,985	13,441,718	6.5
CONNECTICUT	770,206	826,818	20,467,851	4.0
DELAWARE	157,289	169,385	1,297,233	13.1
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	430,798	462,463	1,010,569	45.8
FLORIDA	1,851,069	1,987,102	27,162,564	7.3
GEORGIA	1,027,551	1,102,560	4,803,940	23.0
HAWAII	211,485	260,885	661,472	39.4
IDAHO	195,804	212,616	507,116	41.9
ILLINOIS	3,198,146	3,430,700	189,607,000	1.8
INDIANA	1,182,793	1,269,716	50,054,376	2.5
IOWA	507,173	546,088	34,872,934	1.6
KANSAS	665,675	703,539	6,881,443	10.2
KENTUCKY	722,340	775,425	21,075,000	3.7
LOUISIANA	842,102	903,988	4,716,988	19.2
MAINE	212,083	212,083	5,044,000	4.2
MARYLAND	1,080,403	1,158,016	16,651,616	7.0
MASSACHUSETTS	1,901,683	2,041,436	23,747,500	8.6
MICHIGAN	2,445,837	2,624,380	81,577,454	3.2
MINNESOTA	1,144,304	1,227,836	77,678,345	1.6
MISSISSIPPI	500,623	537,413	1,175,374	45.7
MISSOURI	1,167,840	1,254,751	10,124,751	12.4
MONTANA	163,054	175,036	395,036	44.3
NEBRASKA	423,685	455,205	2,351,559	19.4
NEVADA	161,390	173,171	377,836	45.8
NEW HAMPSHIRE	275,000	275,000	840,000	32.7
NEW JERSEY	1,551,128	1,665,000	103,762,000	1.6
NEW MEXICO	364,709	322,300	7,888,400	4.1
NEW YORK	5,001,588	5,336,697	449,800,000	1.2
NORTH CAROLINA	1,259,589	1,378,812	3,918,669	35.2
NORTH DAKOTA	158,441	170,085	1,600,000	10.6
OHIO	2,344,855	2,517,177	61,000,000	4.1
OKLAHOMA	796,435	854,964	14,192,431	6.0
OREGON	759,536	815,536	11,851,818	6.9
PENNSYLVANIA	2,600,463	2,790,293	158,613,000	1.8
RHODE ISLAND	312,128	335,066	9,671,629	3.5
SOUTH CAROLINA	635,460	686,848	16,965,747	4.0
SOUTH DAKOTA	167,890	180,228	480,228	37.5
TENNESSEE	958,098	1,028,035	13,086,242	7.9
TEXAS	3,227,719	3,227,720	29,754,435	10.8
UTAH	439,423	471,716	1,041,716	45.3
VERMONT	148,611	159,459	11,291,802	1.4
VIRGINIA	1,259,652	1,352,223	7,390,564	18.3
WASHINGTON	1,074,213	1,271,504	23,483,325	5.4
WEST VIRGINIA	429,746	461,117	5,806,117	7.9
WISCONSIN	1,233,356	1,324,093	42,594,593	3.1
WYOMING	99,202	106,492	219,725	48.5
PUERTO RICO	(528,727)	567,582	(17,898,300)	3.2
Grand Totals	$58,839,016	$62,952,991	$1,771,808,252	3.6%

Figures in ( ) are estimated from 1990-91 data.

Note: SSIG allocations received by American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory, and Virgin Islands not reported as they did not respond to the survey.

TABLE 11

SELECTED PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS, 1991-92

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1991-92	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
ALABAMA				
Student Assistance Program	1975	$2,500	CM	N
Alabama Student Grant Program	1978	$1,200		N
National Guard Education Assistance Program	1983	$1,000		N
Chiropractic Scholarships	1985	$10,000	CM	N
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	1984	$3,996		Y
Police Officer's and Firefighter's Survivor's Education Assistance Program	1987	$2,000		N
ALASKA				
Student Incentive Grant	1978	$1,500	UM	N
ARIZONA				
Incentive Grant Program	1977	$2,500	UM,CM,I,P,O	Y
ARKANSAS				
Student Assistance Grant	1975	$624	UM	N
MIA/KIA Dependents Scholarship	1973	N/A		Y
Law Enforcement Officers' Depend. Scholshp.	1973	N/A		Y
Governor's Scholars Program	1984	$2,000		Y
Academic Challenge Scholarship	1991	$1,000	O	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Cal Grant A	1956	$5,250	CM	Y
Cal Grant B	1969	$6,660	CM	Y
Cal Grant C	1973	$2,890	C	Y
Law Enforcement Personnel	1970	$1,500	CM	N
Graduate Fellowship	1966	$6,490	CM	Y
COLORADO				
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,500	CM	N
Student Grants	1971	$2,500	CM	N
Graduate Grants	1971	$4,000	CM	N

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1991-92	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
COLORADO (cont.)				
Part-Time Student Grant	1991	$2,500	CM	N
Undergraduate Merit Awards	1971	Tuition & Fees		Y
Veterans Tuition Assistance	1974	Weighted, state-wide average tuition		N
Law/POW Dependents Tuition Assistance	1970	Tuition & Fees or comparable state tuition		N
Graduate Fellowship	1971	$4,000		Y
Diversity Grants	1988	$2,500		
Private School Student Grants	1988	$1,500	CM	N
CONNECTICUT				
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	1987	Unmet Need	CM	N
Independent College Student Grant Program	1976	$6,320	CM	N
Scholastic Achievement Grants	1981	$2,000	CM	Y
High Technology Graduate Scholarship	1984	$10,000		Y
DELAWARE				
Diamond State Scholars	1984	$1,000		Y
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	1978	$1,000	CM	N
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	1974	Full Tuition		N
Bradford Barnes	1988	$7,056		Y
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Incentive Grants	1975	$1,000	I,P,G, O	N
FLORIDA				
Student Assistance Grants	1972	$1,300	CM	N
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	1982	Cost of education	O	N
Tuition Voucher Fund	1979	$1,200		N
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	1981	$2,500		Y
Graduate Scholars' Fund	1986	$10,000		Y
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans/POW/MIA	1941	Tuition & Fees		N
M.M. Bethune Scholarship Challenge Grant	1990	$3,000	CM	Y
Vocational Gold Seal Endorsement Scholarship	1991	$2,000		Y

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1991-92	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
FLORIDA (cont.)				
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant	1986	$2,000	CM	Y
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	1921	$150		N
Exceptional Student Education State Training Grant	1963	$600		Y
Regent Scholarship	1983	$5,000		N
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	1984	$5,000		N
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	1983	$702		N
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	1987	$4,000		Y
Postsecondary Ed. Planning Commission Student Member Scholarship	1990	$5,000		N
State Board of Community Colleges Student Member Scholarship	1990	$5,000		N
GEORGIA				
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$2,500	CM	N
Tuition Equalization Grants	1972	$794		N
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	1972	$2,000		N
Governor's Scholarship Program	1985	$1,540		Y
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	1977	$300		N
HAWAII				
Student Incentive Grants	1980	$2,000	UM	N
IDAHO				
Student Incentive Grants	1975	$2,500	C	N
State of Idaho Scholarship	1974	$2,550		Y
ILLINOIS				
Monetary Award Program	1958	$3,500	CM	N
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	1973	$1,000	I	N
National Guard Scholarships	1977	Tuition & Fees		N
Descendants Grants	1973	Tuition & Fees		N
Merit Recognition Scholarships	1986	$1,000		Y
Veteran Grants	1987	Tuition & Certain Fees		N
College Bond Incentive Grant	1991	$40		N

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1991-92	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
INDIANA				
Hoosier Scholarships	1981	$500		Y
Higher Education/Freedom of Choice Grants	1981	$3,765	CM,P	N
IOWA				
Scholarship Program	1965	$400	CM, O	Y
Tuition Grant Program	1969	$2,650	CM	N
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	1973	$600	CM	N
Iowa Grant	1990	$1,000	CM	N
KANSAS				
State Scholarships	1963	$1,000	CM	Y
Tuition Grants	1972	$1,700	CM	N
Vocational Scholarship Program	1987	$500		Y
Minority Scholarships	1989	$1,500	CM	Y
KENTUCKY				
Student Incentive Grant Program	1974	$680	CM	N
Tuition Grant Program	1975	$1,200	S, O	N
College Access Grant Program	1990	$680	CM	N
LOUISIANA				
Incentive Grants	1972	$2,000	I	Y
T. H. Harris Scholarships	1940	$400		Y
High School Rally Scholarship	1971	$500		Y
Tuition Assistance Plan	1989	$1,800	S	Y
MAINE				
Incentive Grant	1978	$1,000	C	N
MARYLAND				
General State Scholarships	1961	$2,500	C	Y
Senatorial Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$2,000	CM	Y
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships	1979	$1,500	S	N
Delegate Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$2,435		
Edward T. Conroy Memorial Program	Prior to 1970	$2,435		N
Professional Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$1,000	CM	N
Distinguished Scholar	1979	$3,000		Y

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1991-92	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
MASSACHUSETTS				
General Scholarships	1957	$1,900	C	N
MICHIGAN				
Educational Opportunity Grants	1986	$1,000	CM	N
Adult Part-Time Grants	1986	$600	C	N
Competitive Scholarships	1964	$1,200	C	Y
Tuition Grants	1966	$2,150	C	N
MINNESOTA				
Scholarship and Grant Program	1968	$5,706	CM	N
MISSISSIPPI				
Student Incentive Grants	1975	$1,500	UM,CM,I,P,G	N
POW/MIA/Law/Firemen Scholarship	1942	Based on institution's tuition & room charges		N
MISSOURI				
Student Grants	1972	$1,500	CM	N
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	1987	$2,000		Y
Public Service Officer or Employee's Child Survivor Grant Program	1988	$2,079		N
MONTANA				
Student Incentive Grants	1976	$900	CM	N
NEBRASKA				
State Scholarship Award Program	1989	$2,500	P	N
Scholarship Assistance Program	1989	Determined by each institution.	P	N
Postsecondary Education Award Program	1991	Determined by each institution	P	N
NEVADA				
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,500	CM	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Incentive Program	1976	$1,000	P	Y
Nursing Education Grants	1959		P	N
War Orphans Scholarships	1943	$1,000		N

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1991-92	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
NEW JERSEY				
Tuition Aid Grants	1977	$4,580	U	N
Garden State Scholarships	1977	$1,000		Y
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	1968	$1,950	C	N
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	1968	$4,000	G	N
Public Tuition Benefits	1979	$3,360		N
Part-Time Tuition Aid Grants	1988	$3,265	U	N
Garden State Urban Scholars Program	1988	$1,000		Y
Edward J. Bloustein Distinguished Scholars Program	1984	$1,000		Y
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	1977	$7,500		Y
Martin Luther King Physician-Dentist Scholarship	1989	$11,053	G	N
C. Clyde Ferguson Law Scholarship	1990	$6,667	G	N
NEW MEXICO				
Student Incentive Grant	1980	$2,500	CM	N
Student Choice	1984	$2,273	UM	N
Scholars Program	1989	$2,490	CM	Y
Competitive Scholarships	1986	$3,697	CM	Y
Vietnam Veterans Scholarships	1985	$2,000		N
Graduate Fellowships	1988	$7,200	I	N
Athletic Scholarships	1989	$7,750		N
NEW YORK				
Tuition Assistance Program	1974	$4,050	S	N
Aid for Part-time Study	1984	$2,000	O	N
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	1984	$2,000--Full-time $1,000--Part-time		N
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	1986	$1,800		Y
Health Services Corps	1985	$15,000		Y
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships	1985	$5,000		N
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	1985	$10,000		N

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1991-92	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
NEW YORK (cont.)				
Lehman Fellowships	1971	$5,000		Y
Police Officers/Firefighters/ Corrections Officer Awards	Police - 1982 Firefighters - 1983 Correction - 1987	$450		N
Children of Veterans Awards	1936	$450		N
Memorial Scholarship for Children of Deceased Police Officers & Firefighters	1991	State University Tuition & Fees & Non-Tuition Cost		N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Student Incentive Grant	1975	$1,500	CM	N
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	1974	$5,000 plus tuition & fees	CM, G	Y
Legislative Tuition Grants	1975	$1,150		N
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	1978	$5,000 plus tuition, fees & instruments	CM, G	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Student Financial Assistance Program	1973	$600	CM	N
OHIO				
Instructional Grants	1970	$3,306	O	N
Academic Scholarship	1978	$1,000		Y
War Orphans Scholarship	1954	Private - $2,095 Public - Full Instructional & general fees		N
Student Choice Grants	1984	$494		N
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowship	1986	$3,500		Y
OKLAHOMA				
Tuition Aid Grants	1974	$1,000	S	N
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	1984	$1,500		Y
William P. Willis Scholarship Program	1986	$3,050	S	N
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	1972	$1,604		Y
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	1975	$6,000		Y
Minority Professional Study Grants	1977	$4,000		Y

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1991-92	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
OKLAHOMA (cont.)				
Academic Scholars Program	1988	$4,000		Y
OREGON				
Need Grant	1971	$1,848	C	N
Cash Award	1961	$864	C	Y
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	1986	$1,500	C	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
State Grant Program	1966	$2,300	S	N
POW/MIA Program	1972	$1,200	S	N
RHODE ISLAND				
Scholarship and Grant Program	1978	$1,200	CM	Y - scholarship N - grant
Governor's Academic Scholars Program	1987	$2,500		Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Tuition Grant Program	1970	$3,990	S	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$600	P	N
Tuition Equalization Grants	1978	$250	P	N
Superior Scholar Scholarship	1984	$1,500		Y
TENNESSEE				
Student Assistance Awards	1976	$1,482	P	N
Academic Scholars Program	1986	$4,000		Y
Community Colleges Program	1990	$2,000		Y
TEXAS				
Tuition Equalization Grants	1971	$3,150	CM, P, G	N
Public Educational SSIG Program	1975	$2,500	CM, P, G	N
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	1981	$1,000	CM, P, G	N
Tax Reimbursement Grants	1985	$2,500	CM, P, G	N
Public Educational Refund Grants	1987	$2,500	CM, P, G	N

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1991-92	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
UTAH				
Incentive Grants	1974	$2,500	CM	N
WICHE/RDEP	1953	N/A		Y
VERMONT				
Incentive Grants	1965	$5,150	C	N
Part-Time Student Grant	1981	$3,860	C	N
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	1985	$650	C	N
VIRGINIA				
College Scholarship Assistance Program	1973	$2,000	CM, S	N
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	1973	$1,500		N
Virginia Scholars Program	1984	$3,000		Y
Virginia Transfer Grant	1983	Depends on Tuition & Fees		N
Undergraduate Student Financial Assistance Program	1988	Depends on Tuition & Fees	CM	N
Eastern Shore Tuition Assistance Program	1973	$1,500		N
WASHINGTON				
Need Grant Program	1970	$2,391	C	N
Assistance to Blind Students	1974	$750	CM	N
Educational Opportunity Grant	1990	$2,500	CM	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
Higher Education Grant Program	1968	$1,814 - in-state private $1,326 - in-state public $600 - out-of-state	CM	Y
WISCONSIN				
Tuition Grant Program	1965	$2,172	CM	N
Independent Student Grants	1990	$6,000	CM	N
Higher Education Grant Program	1976	$1,800	CM	N
Indian Student Grant	1971	$2,200	CM	N
Vo-Tech Student Minority Grant	1987	$2,500	CM	N
Talent Incentive Grant Program	1972	$1,800	CM	N
Private School Student Minority Grant	1986	$2,500	CM	N
Handicapped Student Grants	1976	$1,800	CM	N
Academic Excellence Scholarships	1990	$2,200		Y

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1991-92	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
WYOMING				
Incentive Grants	1977	$1,200	S	N
PUERTO RICO				
Supplementary Assistance Program	1982			N
Educational Fund	1969		P	N
Legislative Awards	1952		P	N

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 11

NEED ANALYSIS - OTHER CRITERIA

ARIZONA	
Incentive Grant Program	Secretary of Education List of Systems.
ARKANSAS	
Academic Challenge Scholarship	Average AGI for two previous years must meet legislative guidelines.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Incentive Grants	FAF, ACT
FLORIDA	
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	Determined by tribe.
IOWA	
Scholarship Program	Look up chart with income only.
KENTUCKY	
Tuition Grant Program	KTG award to a maximum of $1,200=Total cost of education (Tuition and fees plus low room rate plus high board rate) less sum of Pell Grant, SSIG or College Access Program Grant and CMFC.
NEW YORK	
Aid for Part-Time Study	Tuition minus other grant aid. Schools select recipients.
OHIO	
Instructional Grants	An income-driven tables-of-grants.

TABLE 12

ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
ALABAMA									
Chiropractic Scholarships									O*
Student Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Student Grant Program		I		I					
National Guard Education Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Emergency Secondary Ed. Scholarship Program	I	I							
Police Officers' and Firefighters' Survivors' Education Assistance Program	I		I		I				
ALASKA									
Incentive Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B*
ARIZONA									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I		I			
ARKANSAS									
Student Assistance Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Governor's Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					
MIA/KIA Dependents Scholarship	I		I		I				
Law Enforcement Officers' Dep. Scholarship	I		I						
Academic Challenge Scholarship	I	I	I	I					
CALIFORNIA									
Cal Grant A	I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	
Cal Grant B	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Cal Grant C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Law Enforcement Personnel	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Graduate Fellowship	I	I					I	I	I*
COLORADO									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Student Grants	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Graduate Grants	I	I					I		
Undergraduate Merit Awards	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Veterans Tuition Assistance	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Diversity Grants	I	I	I			I	I		
Law/POW Dependents Tuition Assistance	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Part-time Student Grant	I	I	I		I	I	I		

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
COLORADO (cont.)									
Private School Student Grants		I							
Graduate Fellowship	I	I							
CONNECTICUT									
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	
Independent College Student Grant Program		I		I					
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	I		I						
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	I	I							
DELAWARE									
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	B	B	B	B					
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Diamond State Scholars	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Bradford Barnes	I								
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
FLORIDA									
Student Assistance Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I		I	
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tuition Voucher Fund		I		I					
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Graduate Scholars' Fund									I*
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans/POW/MIA	I		I		I				
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	I		I						
Exceptional Student Education State Training Grants	I	I	I	I					
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship									I*
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	B	B	B	B					
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	I	I	I						
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant	I	I	I	I				I	
M.M. Bethune Scholarship Challenge Grant									I*
Vocational Gold Seal Endorsement Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Regent Scholarship	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Postsecondary Education Planning Commission Student Member Scholarship	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	

I = In-State Only
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B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
FLORIDA (cont.)									
State Board of Community Colleges Student Member Scholarship	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
GEORGIA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I*
Tuition Equalization Grants	O*	I		I					
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I*
Governors' Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I					
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	I*								
HAWAII									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
IDAHO									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I			
State of Idaho Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I				
ILLINOIS									
Monetary Award Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	I								
National Guard Scholarships	I		I						
Descendants Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Merit Recognition Scholarships	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Veteran Grants	I		I						
INDIANA									
Hoosier Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Higher Education/Freedom of Choice Grants	B*	B*	I	I	B*		I	I	
IOWA									
Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I*
Tuition Grants		I		I				I	I*
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants			I		I				
Iowa Grant	I	I	I	I	I				
KANSAS									
State Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		
Tuition Grants		I		I		I			
Vocational Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Minority Scholarships	I	I	I	I					
KENTUCKY									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I				I			
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
College Access Grant Program	I	I	I	I					

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
LOUISIANA									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
T. H. Harris Scholarships	I		I				I		
High School Rally Scholarship	I	I	I	I					
Tuition Assistance Plan	I		I						
MAINE									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	I	I	
MARYLAND									
General State Scholarship	B	B	B	B			B	B	
Senatorial Scholarships	B*	B*	B*	B*		B*	B*	B*	
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships						I			
Delegate Scholarships	B*	B*	B*	B*		B*	B*	B*	
Edward T. Conroy Memorial Program	I	I	I	I					
Professional Scholarships	I	I	I	I					
Distinguished Scholar	I	I	I	I		I			
MASSACHUSETTS									
General Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
MICHIGAN									
Educational Opportunity Grants	I		I						
Adult Part-Time Grants	I	I	I	I					
Competitive Scholarships	I	I	I	I					
Tuition Grants		I		I					
MINNESOTA									
Scholarship and Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
MISSISSIPPI									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I					
POW/MIA/Law/Firemen Scholarship	I		I						
MISSOURI									
Student Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Public Service Officer or Employee's Child Survivor Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
MONTANA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I				I*
NEBRASKA									
Scholarship Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
State Scholarship Award Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Postsecondary Education Award Program		I		I				I	

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
NEVADA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I			
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Incentive Program	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	
Nursing Education Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	O*
War Orphans Scholarships	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
NEW JERSEY									
Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I		I*			
Garden State Scholarships	I	I	I	I		I*			
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergrad.	I	I	I						
Educational Opportunity Fund - Grad.	I	I							
Public Tuition Benefits	I	I	I	I					
Edward J. Bloustein Distinguished Scholars Program	I	I	I	I		I*			
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	I	I							
Part-Time Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I					
Garden State Urban Scholars Program	I	I	I	I		I*			
Martin Luther King Physician-Dentist Scholarship	I								
C. Clyde Ferguson Law Scholarship	I	I							
NEW MEXICO									
Student Incentive Grant	I	I	I	I	I				
Student Choice		I							
Scholars Program	I	I	I	I	I				
Graduate Fellowships	I								
Athlete Scholarships	I		I						
Vietnam Veterans Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I				
Competitive Scholarships	I								
NEW YORK									
Tuition Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*,O*
Aid for Part-Time Study	I	I	I	I		I*			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	I	I	I	I	I	I*			
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Police Officers/Firefighters/ Correction Officers Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Health Services Corps	B	B	B	B		B*	B	B	
Regents Professional Opportunity Schlrshps.	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Regents Health Care Opportunity Schlrshps.	I*	I*							

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
NEW YORK (cont.)									
Lehman Fellowships	I	I							
Children of Veterans Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Memorial Scholarship for Children of Deceased Police Officers & Firefighters	I	I	I	I					
NORTH CAROLINA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I*			
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	I*	I*							
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	I*								
Legislative Tuition Grants		I		I					
NORTH DAKOTA									
Student Financial Assistance Program	I	I	I		I		I		
OHIO									
Instructional Grants	I	I	I			I	I	I	
Academic Scholarship	I	I	I			I		I	
War Orphans Scholarship	I	I	I			I		I	
Student Choice Grants		I							
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowships	I	I							
OKLAHOMA									
Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I					
William P. Willis Scholarship Program	I		I						
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program									O*
Minority Doctoral Study Grants									I*
Minority Professional Study Grants									I*
Academic Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					
OREGON									
Need Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	I*
Cash Awards	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Barber and Hairdresser Grants						I			
PENNSYLVANIA									
State Grant Program	B	B	I	B		I	B	B	O*
POW/MIA Program	B	B	I	B		I	B	B	O*
RHODE ISLAND									
Scholarship and Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Governor's Academic Scholars Program	O	B	O	B					
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
SOUTH DAKOTA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I					
Superior Scholar Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
TENNESSEE									
Student Assistance Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Academic Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					
Community Colleges Program			I						
TEXAS									
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I					
Public Educational SSIG Grants	I		I		I				
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	I								
Tax Reimbursement Grants	I		I		I				
Public Educational Refund Grant	I		I		I				
UTAH									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I				
WICHE/RDEP	O	O							
VERMONT									
Incentive Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Part-Time Student Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
VIRGINIA									
College Scholarship Assistance	I	I	I	I					
Tuition Assistance Grant Program		I		I				I	
Virginia Scholars Program	I	I							
Virginia Transfer Grant	I								
Undergrad Student Financial Assistance Prog	I		I						
Eastern Shore Tuition Assistance Program	O*								
WASHINGTON									
Need Grant Program	I	I	I		I	I			
Assistance to Blind Students	I	I	I	I	I				
Educational Opportunity Grant	I	I							
WEST VIRGINIA									
Higher Education Grant Program	B*	B*	B*	B*				B*	
WISCONSIN									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I				I	
Higher Education Grant Program	I		I		I				

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
WISCONSIN (cont.)									
Indian Student Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I		I	
Talent Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Handicapped Student Grants	B	B	B	B	B		B	B	
Private School Student Minority Grant		I		I				I	
Vo-Tech Student Minority Grants					I				
Independent Student Grants	I	I			I				
Academic Excellence Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
WYOMING									
Incentive Grants	I		I						
PUERTO RICO									
Legislative Awards	I	I	I	I					
Educational Fund	I	I	I	I					

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 12

ALABAMA	
Chiropractic Scholarships	O* - Chiropractic colleges.
ALASKA	
Incentive Grant	B* - Any nationally or regionally accredited institution.
CALIFORNIA	
Cal Grant A	I* - Programs must be at least two years in length or minimum of 1,800 clock hours.
Graduate Fellowship	I* - Accredited graduate and/or professional institutions.
CONNECTICUT	
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B* - Out-of-State - Only in reciprocal states.
FLORIDA	
Graduate Scholars' Fund	I* - Public and private institutions with high technology graduate programs.
M.M. Bethune Scholarship Challenge Grant	I* - Four predominantly black colleges in Florida.
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	I* - Only at University of Florida and Florida State University law schools.
GEORGIA	
Student Incentive Grants Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	I* - Other hospital programs of study.
Tuition Equalization Grants	O* - Within 50 miles of Georgia.
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	I* - Only at North Georgia College.
INDIANA	
Higher Education/ Freedom of Choice Grants	B* - Out-of-State -- Specified contract for space institutions.
IOWA	
Tuition Grants Scholarship Program	I* - Proprietary, Business and Bible colleges.
MARYLAND	
Delegate Scholarships Senatorial Scholarships	B* - Out-of-state -- only if major is not offered in state.
MONTANA	
Student Incentive Grants	I* - Tribal community colleges.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Incentive Program	B* - Any eligible out-of-state institution must be regionally accredited.
Nursing Education Grants	O* - For graduate level study only.
NEW JERSEY	
Tuition Aid Grants Garden State Scholarships Edward J. Bloustein Distinguished Scholars Program Garden State Urban Scholars Program	I* - Proprietary institutions with degree programs approved by the New Jersey Board of Higher Education.

NEW YORK	
Aid for Part-Time Study	I* - Degree-granting institutions only.
Tuition Assistance Program	I* - Registered business schools. O* - Six out-of-state medical programs.
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	I* - Specifically approved vocational training programs of at least 320 clock hours.
Children of Veterans Awards	I* - Registered business schools.
Police Officers/Firefighters/ Correction Officers Awards	I* - Registered business schools.
Health Services Corps	B* - Degree-granting institutions only.
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	I* - Medical and dental schools.
NORTH CAROLINA	
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	I* - Medical schools only.
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	I* - Dental schools only.
Student Incentive Grants	I* - Associate degree granting schools only.
OKLAHOMA	
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	O* - Accredited Out-of-state chiropractic schools
Minority Doctoral Study Grants Minority Professional Study Grants	I* - Graduate schools of Comprehensive Institutions.
OREGON	
Need Grants	I* - One Year Private.
PENNSYLVANIA	
State Grant Program POW/MIA Program	O* - Contiguous states must have a reciprocity agreement with Pennsylvania.
VIRGINIA	
Eastern Shore Tuition Assistance Program	O* - Salisbury State University or the University of Maryland.
WEST VIRGINIA	
Higher Education Grant Program	B* - Limited to educational institutions in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania resulting from a reciprocal agreement.

TABLE 13

COMMENTS TO AID SURVEY READERS TO
BETTER UNDERSTAND AGENCY POSITIONS

ALABAMA:	Slight budget increases over current pro-rated levels authorized for these programs resulted in $118,996 (4.3 percent increase) for SSIG, $5,432 (2.89 percent increase) for National Guard Program and $24,897 for math/science teacher scholarship/loan. Reductions were made in two programs: $803,381 (15.6 percent decrease) in Alabama Student Grant Program, $3,753 (11.12 percent decrease) for survivors of police/firefighters killed on duty. Funding for Chiropractic Scholarship, $45,006, was eliminated in the Education Budget, but fully funded in the State's General Budget.
ALASKA:	The current forecast for a continuing decline in state revenue may result in concurrent reductions in funding for non-revolving student aid programs, such as SSIG and WICHE/WAMI health education exchange programs.
CALIFORNIA:	Because the State again faced a multi-billion dollar deficit in fiscal year 1991-92, no new grant funding was provided. Nevertheless, the Commission was provided with sufficient funds to maintain the maximum grant at public institutions at the full cost of fees, despite double-digit fee increases.
CONNECTICUT:	Over 90 percent of appropriated state student aid dollars are allocated to our colleges for distribution to students. Less than 10 percent of appropriated dollars are allocated centrally to students for the college of their choice. This is at variance with other Northeastern states, where independent colleges play a more prominent role than in other parts of the country.
FLORIDA:	Florida is currently facing budget cuts of 6 percent.
GEORGIA:	An additional $600,000 was appropriated for the Governor's Scholarship to fund a new group of eligible students, even though the State has a budget deficit of over $400 million. Some state employees will lose their jobs and programs are being cut.
ILLINOIS:	The Illinois General Assembly extended the temporary tax surcharge, and made the portion that is targeted for education permanent. State funding for ISAC increased 4 percent over 1990-91 and support for the Monetary Award Program also increased 4 percent. Overall, higher education received a 1 percent increase in appropriations over last year, and as a result, public universities raised tuition by five percent.
IOWA:	To add efficiency to grant payment processing, participating institutions will receive rosters via diskette then will be required to make all changes to an applicant's file via diskette (i.e., not enrolled, award change). This reduces paperwork as well as data entry time.
LOUISIANA:	For 1991-92, Louisiana implemented LA-OP, a state loan program for students from middle-income families who would not otherwise qualify for student loan funds because of their incomes.

MAINE: Both the Osteopathic Loan and Postgraduate Health Professions Programs are non-need based, with a forgiveness provision for those who return to Maine to practice in an underserved area. MSISP--Maine does not use standard cost of attendance. The formula asks for tuition and fees, room and board as charged at the University of Maine, plus $1,400 miscellaneous expense allowance.

MARYLAND: Maryland passed the Scholarship Reform Act, revising the current state need-based grant program to incorporate the addition of a Guaranteed Access Grant, scheduled to start in Fiscal Year 1996. The Scholarship Reform Act also created several new programs, consolidated some and terminated others.

MASSACHUSETTS: The state's largest need-based scholarship program was reduced about 50 percent from Fiscal Year 1991. In addition, all awards were restricted to students attending in-state institutions. The reduced appropriation resulted in a loss of nearly 7,000 awards, while individual student awards were reduced 50 percent. The Legislature did, however, authorize and direct the State Scholarship Office to develop a $9 million loan program to be implemented in January 1992.

MISSOURI: The Higher Education Academic Scholarship Program is fully funded and based on standardized test scores. The Missouri Student Grant Program awards only about one-third of all eligible applicants, targeting on those with the highest need.

NEVADA: The Nevada Department of Education administers one student financial aid program, the Student Incentive Grant Program. There is one half-time staff person administering the program to 19 schools.

NEW JERSEY: The Governor and Legislature agree with the DHE and Governing Boards that financial assistance to students who enroll at New Jersey colleges and universities is a high priority. Despite state fiscal constraints, funding for the Tuition Aid Grant Program was increased. The demand for funds is, however, higher than funds available. The C. Clyde Ferguson Law Scholarship is available to minority and/or disadvantaged students enrolled in Rutgers University law schools (Camden and Newark) or Seton Hall University School of Law. The Martin Luther King Physician-Dentist Scholarship is available to minority and/or disadvantaged students enrolled in medicine or dentistry at the University of New Jersey (UMDNJ).

NEW YORK: In 1991-92, awards under state-funded student financial aid programs were reduced significantly. Awards under the state's Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) were reduced by $75 to $427, depending on income; three merit scholarship programs were not funded for 1991-92; a new Liberty Scholarship Program to help meet non-tuition attendance cost for poor students was deferred for at least one year; award payments beyond the regular school year (i.e., summer study) were deferred until October 1992. These changes follow an earlier reduction of $100 in annual awards put into place in December 1990 for spring term 1991. Even with these cuts, total 1991-92 expenditures are projected to increase because of other factors, such as tuition increases at public universities, which affect student award amounts, and continued phase-in of higher-income eligibility ceiling enacted into law in 1988. Althouth budget reductions represent a 12 percent decrease from expenditures in 1990-91, when other factors are considered, net expenditures are projected to increase by 2 percent for 1991-92.

NORTH CAROLINA: The state is laboring under the most severe economic conditions since the Great Depression. Despite this, however, the commitment to student financial aid remained relatively intact. In times of economic downturn, many people return to school as a means of improving their lot in life. Public institution tuition charges were raised more than at any time in memory, but financial aid funds were increased to partially offset the increase.

NORTH DAKOTA: There has been a significant improvement in higher education funding and support from prior years. The 1991 legislative session resulted in a 13 percent budget increase, with faculty salaries rising 22 percent between 1989 and 1992. Tuition is to increase 3 percent at four-year schools and be frozen at present levels at community colleges.

OHIO: The Ohio Instructional Grant program is not needs analysis driven but provides grant awards via a tables-of-grants based on the parents' income, a portion of the student's income, the number of dependent children of the parents and the type of institution attended. The tables-of-grants are established by state statute.

PENNSYLVANIA: Our grant program received a 10 percent funding increase, which was important in light of a major tuition increase in public sector institutions.

RHODE ISLAND: Since our state budget is not finalized each year until late June, we must determine award allocations based on an anticipated appropriation which has the potential of being adjusted after awards are offered to students. Our program is not an entitlement program; therefore, our allocation may not allow us to make award offers to all students who show financial need.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Due to state budgetary problems resulting from the recession, all state programs had their 1991-92 appropriations reduced by 6.3 percent from 1990-91 levels. This meant a loss of $1.1 million to the South Carolina Tuition Grants Program, which cut 393 eligible students. Being severely under-funded prior to the 6.3 percent reduction, this program now has a total of 1,930 eligible students who will not be funded in 1991-92.

TENNESSEE: We increased the maximum Tennessee Student Assistance Award to $1,482. Due to a budget reduction, we were still unable to award 14,103 students who applied before our priority deadline date of August 1. An additional $9.9 million would have been needed to meet these students' needs.

TEXAS: The state is facing an economic crisis. As a money-saving effort, all funds for state programs were cut by 3.2 percent at the beginning of the current biennium. In spite of this, two funds saw an increase: due to successful lobbying by proponents, the TEG program provides grant aid to students attending non-profit independent institutions of higher education, and the TPEG program, whose funding as a percentage of tuition revenues. Appropriations for TEG were increased as was the set-aside rate for TPEG at junior colleges. An increase in senior college tuition will also cause a growth in the TPEG program, although the percentage set aside for the program in this sector is not changed.

UTAH: A new funding source of $570,000 for the state match in the SSIG program was appropriated beginning in 1991-92, which frees up Educationally Disadvantaged state funds to be used for other grants.

VERMONT: Vermont Student Assistance Corporation is a comprehensive agency that provides career counseling and financial aid information to middle schools, high schools and adult students. VSAC provides grant programs for students enrolled in full-time, part-time and non-degree courses and programs. VSAC also serves as a guarantor for Vermont's students and institutions and provides loan capital through its Education Loan Finance Program.

VIRGINIA: For 1991-92, four major financial aid programs (CSAP, TAGP, VTGP, USFAP) will undergo changes in program administration. There will be a shift in award processing from our office (Council) to the institutions. The Council will continue to be responsible for fund disbursement and program reviews (assuring that program guidelines are followed). Much of the data/statistics collected by the Council will be collected/submitted by the institutions. As a result, information for reports requiring current year data will not be available.

WASHINGTON: Fiscal year 1992 is the second year of a revised state need grant program, for which the legislature has greatly increased funding by about 65 percent over the last two years. The State Work Study program increased 33 percent, the first increase in four years.

WEST VIRGINIA: The Grant Program is expected to assist fewer students due to educational costs increasing at a faster rate than funding. This scenario has become the norm since 1986-87. During this period, the recipient population has declined by 22 percent. Without a major funding increase, this trend is expected to continue.

WYOMING: The only federal/state program for financial aid that we administer is SSIG.

TABLE 14

COMMENTS REGARDING SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN CURRENT
PROGRAMS OR OPERATIONS PLANNED FOR 1992-93 AWARD YEAR

ALABAMA:	A lump-sum payment proposal is under consideration for all schools participating in the state's SSIG Program--the Alabama Student Assistance Program--to comply with the Federal Cash Management Act. Also under consideration are proposals to increase the 6 percent interest rate in the medical, dental and optometry scholarship/loan programs and to establish non-reverting accounts so repayments would allow programs to be self-sustaining.
ARIZONA:	The Data program implementation started one year ago will be completed 1991-92.
COLORADO:	We are considering possible program cuts.
CONNECTICUT:	Our programs and administrative structure will be reviewed by the legislature.
FLORIDA:	Consolidation of the undergraduate scholarship programs, teacher scholarship/loan programs and work programs is being recommended to Florida Legislature.
ILLINOIS:	In 1991-92, the Illinois Student Assistance Commission started the Illinois College Accounts Network (ICAN), a savings and investment program to help low and middle income families save for college. Also, new programs include the College Bond Bonus Incentive Grant Program, and the Minority Teachers of Illinois Scholarship Program.
IOWA:	Changes in processing, reducing paperwork as well as data entry time, were implemented for the 1991-92 processing year.
KENTUCKY:	Expanded "Kentucky Express," which is the electronic transfer of loan application information between school, lending institution and KHEAA, that expedites the loan guarantee process for Kentucky residents and students attending Kentucky schools.
LOUISIANA:	We anticipate legislative changes to the Louisiana Tuition Assistance Plan (TAP) Program's method of determining financial need and academic criteria.
MAINE:	Maine plans to expand reciprocity to include Delaware, Maryland, Alaska, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia in addition to the other five New England states. Blaine House program's deadline for initial application was changed to June 1, 1992, with new category of applicants, postbaccalaureate, going into preparatory program.
MASSACHUSETTS:	We hope for the restoration of lost scholarship funds and the reciprocity policy.
MINNESOTA:	The definition of "full-time" will be raised to 15 quarter credits per term, which will cause a reduction in awards to students who register for only 12 quarter credits per term. The definition of "half-time" will be increased to 8 quarter credits.
MISSISSIPPI:	Accelerate new (1991-92) African-American Doctoral Teacher Loan/Scholarship and participate in SREB Minority Doctoral Fellowship Program on a limited basis ($50,000 for five students).

NEW YORK: Exactly what will happen for 1992-93 is very unclear. It is likely that a part or all reductions enacted in 1991-92 will be carried forward into 1992-93. Depending on the state of the economy and the state's fiscal situation, some cuts may be restored or, if things were to worsen, additional cuts could be made.

NORTH CAROLINA: We will add graduate study to the Nurse Scholars Program (NSP) in 1992-93 as directed by the General Assembly. With respect to the (NCSIG), we will obtain need analysis data directly from the central processor, thereby making it "free" to the student applicant.

NORTH DAKOTA: Because the state economy is strong again, there is hope of more economic development, including involvement of higher education, through profits diverted from the state-owned Bank of North Dakota.

RHODE ISLAND: Three major goals for the 1992-93 academic year are to: 1) analyze our applicant population and award distribution to determine if the neediest students are receiving our awards and if they are not, develop an alternative distribution method to assure they are served; 2) to develop and implement an alternative loan program and 3) to explore alternative application methods for our scholarship and grant program, which reduces or eliminates the fee charged to students.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The SCTG commission has made every effort to keep the size of grants as high as possible to make them effective against increasing tuitions. However, with tuitions increasing and program funding decreasing, the number of grants being made is lower and the funds are running out earlier and earlier each year. The SCTG Commission will consider earmarking a pool of funds for freshmen and first-time applicants.

TENNESSEE: Changes to the Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program will include: priority applicant changes, authority to adjust the maximum amount that students can borrow and the addition of two new critical shortage areas. We will seek additional funds to allow the grant program to serve all students who apply by the new priority deadline of July 1, 1991.

VERMONT: Vermont Student Assistance Corporation received funding from the Department of Social Welfare to establish a grant program for public assistance recipients enrolled in courses during the summer.

VIRGINIA: In the process of decentralization for 1991-92, four major financial aid programs (CSAP, TAGP, VTGP, USFAP) will undergo administration changes. There will be a shift in award processing from our office (Council) to the institution. The council will continue to be responsible for fund disbursement and program reviews (assuring that program guidelines are followed). Because much of the data/statistics previously collected by the Council will be collected/submitted by the institution, information for reports requiring current year data will not be available.

WASHINGTON: The agency will conduct a full-scale student aid study to be published late Spring 1992. The State Legislature continues discussion on a comprehensive approach to student aid, including assistance to middle-income families, automatic eligibility for extremely low-income populations and asset inclusion for some populations.

TABLE 15

COMMENTS REGARDING NEW STUDENT AID
PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES FOR 1992-93 OR 1993-94

ALASKA:	1992-93 will see a new Half-Time Student Loan Program, in which students may borrow up to $2,000 or $2,500 for undergraduate or graduate studies, respectively, to attend a minimum of 6 credit hours.
ARKANSAS:	During the last state legislative session, the Arkansas Academic Challenge Scholarship was created, to encourage students to take the pre-college core curriculum in high school and attend college within the state. The scholarship is guaranteed college tuition or $1,000, whichever is less. Students must have taken the core, maintained a 2.50 grade point average, scored 19 on the ACT and meet certain income requirements. Also, legislation was passed for a Second Effort Scholarship, which gives the top ten GED test scorers $1,000 or tuition, whichever is less, beginning in 1992-93.
ILLINOIS:	In the 1992-93 school year, ISAC is requesting $1.0 million for a need-based grant program for engineering students who graduated in the top 20 percent of their high-school class and are enrolled full-time in an accredited undergraduate engineering program at an Illinois college or university. The maximum grant would be $2,500 per year, and the recipient is obligated to either work as an engineer for two years for an Illinois employer or teach for two years in a technical discipline at any academic level.
IOWA:	Due to reduction in the Commission's student aid program appropriations and the current State budget difficulties, no new programs were advanced for 1992-93.
KANSAS:	A task force has been named by the Executive Director to review the state-funded programs and assess their impact, especially regarding access and measurement of meeting "intent of legislation." Recommendations are due January 1992.
LOUISIANA:	Louisiana OSFA Budget requests include award monies for several programs which were enacted but never funded.
MAINE:	For 1993-94 we will implement the Maine Choice Scholars Program, providing interest-free loans of $2,500 per year for students in nursing and allied health professions pursuing an associate-level degree and/or certification. The student's loan will be forgiven through Maine practice. Program start-up is contigent on funding.
MARYLAND:	Two new student aid programs are planned for the 1992-93 year, pending the appropriation of funds. (1) Part-Time Grant Program--recipients are selected by institutions. Awards are made based on Commission guidelines. Funds are distributed to institutions based on the number of part-time students with financial need. (2) Math/Science Student Corps--provides loan repayment assistance for students who graduate with a math/science degree and are employed in math/science fields in the state.
MINNESOTA:	The Part-Time Grant Program will be integrated into the main State Grant Program beginning 1993-94.
MISSOURI:	1. Competitiveness Scholarship Program: for part-time students who are employed 20 hours a week. 2. Artistic Scholarship Program: based on artistic talent (theater, dance, art, etc.). 3. Graduate Study Scholarship Program: merit-based scholarship award for full-time graduates. 4. Minority Teacher Scholarship Program: recruit minority teachers. 5. Math/Science Scholarship Program: recruitment of math/science teachers. 6. Capitation Grants: recruitment and retention of disadvantaged, especially minority students. 7. Vietnam Survivors' Grant Program: grants for eligible dependents of Vietnam veterans.

NEW MEXICO: Because of renewed interest in targeted loan-for-service programs, we hope to increase annual amounts of loans for physicians and osteopaths.

NEW YORK: The implementation of New York's new Liberty Scholarship Program, which has been described in earlier surveys and was scheduled for 1991-92, has been deferred for at least one year. It is uncertain whether it will be implemented in 1992-93.

NORTH CAROLINA: Several legislators have shown an interest in the "Taylor Plan" and university officials have proposed a merit-based scholarship "contract" to reward those who sign up early and fulfill a more rigorous high school curriculum with higher performance standards before college admission. These programs are expensive and will face considerable budget opposition.

NORTH DAKOTA: The state has resumed funding for WICHE students in the Professional Student Exchange Program and hopes to restore more slots in the future.

OHIO: No new initiatives are planned for 1992-93. Because 1993-94 is the first year of the next biennium, new program initiatives are being considered, but specifics are not available at this time.

PENNSYLVANIA: The Agency continues to request funding for a separate grant program for part-time students.

RHODE ISLAND: The Rhode Island Higher Education Assistance Authority, together with the Rhode Island Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators and the Rhode Island Association of Admissions Officers, will implement an early awareness program in 1992. This program will offer presentations to parents of middle school students highlighting awareness of financial aid planning and academic preparedness for postsecondary schooling.

SOUTH CAROLINA: South Carolina Commission on Higher Education is considering initiating legislation to create a state grant program to include South Corolina public colleges.

TENNESSEE: Choice--a grant program to equalize the cost of education to private institutions. Taylor Plan--a program to encourage potential dropouts/at risk students to stay in high school, with the promise of financial assistance for postsecondary education.

VERMONT: Vermont Student Assistance Corporation received federal funding to expand a middle school and an early awareness initiative. The Corporation also received a federal grant through the Department of Social Welfare to expand outreach services to adults who are receiving public assistance.

WASHINGTON: We will implement the American Indian Endowed Scholarship program authorized by the 1990 Legislature. In 1992-93 the endowment is expected to have accumulated sufficient interest earnings to make awards. Where possible, features are added to existing programs to accommodate emerging needs and to avoid the high costs of small targeted programs.

WEST VIRGINIA: The new Health Science Scholarship Program (HSSP), which is not yet operable, will award up to $20,000 per year, not to exceed education cost as determined by the institution attended by the recipient. Student/applicants must agree to practice in a medically underserved area in West Virginia for one year for each $10,000 received. Failure to fulfill the service obligation results in damages of $3 for each received, plus ten percent interest. A $150,000 appropriation was made for 1991-92; however, rules have not yet been promulgated and no awards have been made.

TABLE 16
STATES REPORTING CUTS OR LEVEL FUNDING IN GRANT PROGRAM APPROPRIATIONS, AND RESPONSES TO THESE SITUATIONS

	1991-92 Appropriations		Responded By Reducing					
	Cut	Level	No. of Awards	Avg Grant	Max Grant	Admin Costs	Grant Staff	Other Actions
Alabama	X			X				
Arizona	X		X					
Arkansas		X						
California	X					X		
Connecticut	X		X				X	
Delaware	X		X			X		
District of Columbia		X			X			1
Georgia	X			X				
Iowa	X		X		X	X		
Kansas	X		X					
Maine		X						
Maryland		X						
Massachusetts	X		X	X	X	X		
Mississippi	X		X	X	X			
Missouri	X		X					
Nebraska		X						2
Nevada		X	X	X		X		
New York	X		X	X	X	X	X	
North Carolina	X		X	X	X	X		
Rhode Island	X			X	X	X		
South Carolina	X		X					
Tennessee	X		X			X		
Texas		X						
Virginia	X		X	X				
West Virginia	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	
Totals	17	8	15	9	6	9	3	

Footnote 1: Maintained students already in the program, added no new students.

Footnote 2: Institutions make award decisions, so exact responses unknown.

TABLE 17

STATES REPORTING SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES IN TUITION AND FEES FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THEIR STATE GRANT PROGRAMS

				Effects on State Grant Programs:				
	Public Univ	4-Year Colleges	2-Yr Colleges	No Major Effect	Cut Awards	Cut Avg Grant	Cut Max. Grant	Other Action
Alabama	6.6%	6.6%	34.0%		X			
Alaska	--	9.0	--	X				
Arkansas		5.0	16.0	X				
California	34.0	17.0	--					
Colorado	7.5	9.0	9.6					1
Connecticut*	16.0	29.0	21.0	X				
Delaware	12.6	19.4	11.5	X				
District of Columbia*	--	20.5	--	X				
Florida	15.0	--	9.4					2
Idaho	6.1	6.1	--	X				
Illinois	5.8	5.8	8.7					3
Kansas	8.0	--	--		X			
Maryland	15.0	15.0	--	X				
Massachusetts*	6.0	6.0	6.0			X	X	4
Michigan	--	10.0	--		X			
Minnesota	9.3	8.0	9.0	X				
Mississippi	9.2	--	12.4		X			
Missouri*	14.1	14.1	12.0	X				
New Hampshire*	6.2	7.0	5.7	X				
New Jersey	9.0	9.8	11.0					5
New York	30.0	30.0	30.0			X		
North Carolina*	20.0	15.0	22.0			X		
Ohio	9.0	--	9.0	X				
Oklahoma	9.0	7.0	5.0	X				
Oregon	35.0	33.0	15.0	X				
Pennsylvania	11.7	--	9.8					6
Rhode Island	19.3	19.6	21.6			X	X	
Texas	12.0	12.0	--	X				7
Utah*	5.1	4.4	3.3	X				
Vermont	15.8	7.7	7.3					
Virginia*	12.8	9.2	17.9			X		
Washington	11.5	5.4	8.9	X				
West Virginia	4.0	14.1	6.7	—	X	—	—	
Average/Count	12.9%	10.5%	9.7%	16	5	5	2	

* Indicates state's need-based grant program dollars to public college students decreased in 1991-92.

Footnote 1: CO - Cannot yet determine effects as student aid increased.
Footnote 2: FL - Waiting for enrollment reports. Then may cut average grant.
Footnote 3: IL - Will stop processing applications earlier.
Footnote 4: MA - Tuition waiver account increased to offset tuition increases.
Footnote 5: NJ - Limited the increase in grant awards to 9 percent.
Footnote 6: PA - Unable to implement changes which would have increased number of awards.
Footnote 7: TX - Tuition set-asides for grants were increased.

TABLE 18

STATES WITH APPROPRIATIONS TO INSTITUTIONS
SPECIFICALLY FOR FINANCIAL AID AWARD PURPOSES
(amounts in millions)

States	Appropriation Amounts	Eligible Institutions	Types of Recipients*	Types of Awards**	Need-Based?
Alaska	$0.118	Public 4-Yr	FU	***	--
California	81.845	Pub 4-Yr, 2-Yr	All	All	All
Colorado	1.607	Pub 4-Yr	FU, PU	TR	No
Connecticut	17.693	Pub 4-Yr, 2-Yr, Pri 4-Yr, 2-Yr	FU, PU	G, W	All
Delaware	4.509	Pub 4-Yr, 2-Yr	FU	G,W,FM,S	Some
Florida	12.978	Pub 4-Yr	All	TR,G,FM,F,S	Some
Hawaii	4.600	Pub 4-Yr, 2-Yr	All	TR, L	Some
Iowa	24.865	Pub 4-Yr	FU, PU	G	--
Minnesota	N.A.	Pub 4-Yr, 2-Yr, V-T	All	W, FM	--
Nebraska	2.300	Pub & Pri, 4-Yr, 2-Yr, V-T	FU, PU	TR, G, S	All
Nevada	0.205	Pub & Pri, 4-Yr, 2-Yr, V-T	All	G	All
New Hampshire	0.387	Pub & Pri, 4-Yr, 2-Yr, V-T	FU, PU	G	All
New Mexico	5.912	Pub 4-Yr, 2-Yr, V-T	FU, PU	TR, FM, S	Some
New York	62.135	Pub 4 & 2 Yr, V-T, Nurs, Pri 4 & 2 Yr	All	All but L	Some
Oregon	1.250	Pri 4-Yr	All	G	No
Texas	4.570	Pub 4-Yr	All	W, FM, S	All
Utah	1.193	Pub 4-Yr, 2-Yr	All	TR,G,F,S	All
Virginia	28.000	Pub 4-Yr, 2-Yr	FU	G, FM, S	Some
Washington	9.400	Pub 4-Yr, 2-Yr	All	All	Some
Wyoming	0.113	Pub 4-Yr, 2-Yr	FU, PU	G	All
Grand Total	$263.680				

* Codes for Types of Recipients:
PU = Part-time undergraduates
FU = Full-time undergraduates
FG = Full-time graduate/professional school students
PG = Part-time graduate/professional school students

** Codes for Types of Awards:
TR = Tuition remission
G = Grants
L = Long-term loans
W = Student employment
FM = Federal matching funds purposes
F = Graduate fellowship, assistantships
S = Scholarships

*** Waivers of room and board charges.

TABLE 19

ESTIMATED 1991-92 AWARD DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORIES
FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

TOTAL OF ALL STATES REPORTING

Category		Number of States in Sample	Number of Recipients in Sample*	Total Dollar Value in Sample*	Percent of Recipients in Sample	Percent of Dollars in Sample
Full-Time Undergraduates		49	1,230	$1,590,244	95.0%	97.2%
Part-Time Undergraduates	(93.9%)	49	64	$45,820	5.0%	2.8%
1991 High School Graduates		25	185	$276,452	19.5%	21.0%
Other Freshman Applicants		25	138	$172,635	14.5%	13.1%
Soph, Jr, & Sr First-Time App.		25	131	$182,315	13.7%	13.9%
Renewal Applicants	(75.4%)	25	497	$682,742	52.3%	52.0%
4-Year Public Colleges		44	511	$539,755	40.0%	33.4%
2-Year Public Colleges		44	284	$193,876	22.3%	12.0%
4-Year Private Colleges		44	342	$686,346	26.9%	42.5%
2-Year Private (Jr) Colleges		44	19	$35,585	1.5%	2.2%
Proprietary/Business/Trade/Tech		44	62	$115,781	4.8%	7.2%
Public Vo-Tech Schools		44	30	$20,109	2.4%	1.3%
Hosp Nursing & Allied Health		44	5	$8,129	0.4%	0.5%
Out-of-State Institutions	(92.7%)	44	22	$14,962	1.7%	0.9%
Dependent Students		34	702	$1,011,018	57.7%	63.3%
Independent Students	(91.7%)	34	515	$586,583	42.3%	36.7%
Males		24	207	$234,716	39.1%	39.4%
Females		24	304	$340,001	57.4%	57.1%
Sex Unknown	(34.2%)	24	18	$20,620	3.5%	3.5%
White		19	241	$244,659	63.4%	59.5%
Black		19	72	$80,277	19.0%	19.5%
American Indian		19	5	$5,532	1.3%	1.3%
Asian		19	12	$15,235	3.0%	3.7%
Hispanic		19	28	$35,459	7.5%	8.6%
Race Unknown	(23.6%)	19	22	$30,404	5.8%	7.4%
18-21 Years Old		17	431	$608,873	57.7%	60.0%
22-25 Years Old		17	136	$179,651	18.2%	17.7%
26 Years and Older		17	178	$223,535	23.8%	22.0%
Age Unknown	(58.3%)	17	3	$3,296	0.3%	0.3%
Gross Family Income						
$ 0-$ 9,999		43	406	$505,595	34.1%	32.7%
$10,000-$19,999		43	308	$426,561	25.9%	27.6%
$20,000-$29,999		43	212	$287,346	17.8%	18.6%
$30,000-$39,999		43	139	$177,903	11.7%	11.5%
$40,000 & Above	(88.8%)	43	126	$149,077	10.5%	9.6%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the percentage of all dollars represented by the amounts in the samples.

* Amounts in 1,000s.

TABLE 20

AGGREGATE DOLLARS OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS BY STATES, GROUPED BY AWARD DOLLAR VOLUMES, 1986-87 to 1991-92
(amounts in millions)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Estimated 1991-92	Five-Year Percent Change
California	$112.770	$118.819	$129.264	$153.045	$161.642	$166.236	+ 47.4%
Illinois	131.788	135.880	143.373	171.361	183.508	184.707	+ 40.2
New Jersey	63.978	70.298	76.204	84.347	87.054	110.290	+ 72.4
New York	391.989	372.363	355.192	382.655	428.358	436.660	+ 11.4
Pennsylvania	103.401	110.992	118.986	132.344	142.389	158.613	+ 53.4
SUB-TOTAL	$803.926	$808.352	$823.019	$923.752	$1,002.951	$1,056.506	+ 31.4%
PCT. CHANGE	+5.7%	+0.6%	+1.8%	+12.2%	+11.7%	+5.3%	--
Connecticut	$ 9.094	$ 14.650	$ 21.149	$ 19.915	$ 20.580	$ 20.467	+125.1%
Florida	14.151	15.245	16.522	20.134	24.729	27.159	+ 91.9
Indiana	30.512	45.408	35.692	41.874	46.756	50.054	+ 64.0
Iowa	22.378	25.960	30.050	32.467	35.586	34.873	+ 55.8
Kentucky	12.139	12.161	12.522	12.605	19.866	21.075	+ 73.6
Massachusetts	56.995	61.600	62.443	50.844	46.000	23.748	- 58.3
Michigan	66.864	70.099	75.467	70.721	68.918	78.145	+ 16.9
Minnesota	65.473	63.300	68.293	58.136	74.656	77.678	+ 18.6
Ohio	47.846	49.200	50.865	53.848	54.600	61.000	+ 27.5
Texas	20.990	22.705	22.266	24.784	24.135	26.899	+ 28.2
Washington	10.022	12.425	12.858	13.925	21.095	23.483	+134.3
Wisconsin	30.622	34.653	35.842	38.072	42.365	42.595	+ 39.1
SUB-TOTAL	$387.086	$427.406	$443.969	$437.325	$479.286	$487.176	+ 25.9%
PCT. CHANGE	+12.2%	+10.4%	+3.9%	-1.5%	+9.6%	+1.8%	--

TABLE 20 Continued

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Estimated 1991-92	Five-Year Percent Change
Colorado	$ 9.491	$ 9.327	$ 9.395	$10.349	$11.276	$12.430	+ 31.0%
Maryland	7.822	8.737	12.841	14.800	15.607	16.411	+109.8
Missouri	9.692	8.394	10.234	10.796	11.078	10.125	+ 4.5
Oklahoma	8.630	10.245	9.861	11.591	11.871	12.751	+ 47.8
Oregon	9.204	9.959	10.108	10.092	11.809	11.852	+ 28.8
Puerto Rico	12.248	14.321	15.812	(16.812)	(16.812)	(16.812)	+ 37.3
South Carolina	16.348	16.346	17.810	18.150	17.901	16.966	+ 3.8
Tennessee	10.618	12.591	11.977	12.977	13.487	13.086	+ 23.2
Vermont	8.088	8.414	9.264	11.137	10.184	11.129	+ 37.6
SUB-TOTAL	$92.141	$98.334	$107.302	$116.704	$120.025	$121.562	+ 31.9%
PCT. CHANGE	+4.5%	+6.7%	+9.1%	+8.8%	+2.8%	+1.3%	--
Arkansas	$ 3.800	$ 3.759	$ 3.903	$ 3.946	$ 3.885	$ 7.083	+ 86.4%
Kansas	5.250	5.337	5.540	6.478	6.462	6.552	+ 24.8
Maine	1.151	1.418	1.408	1.877	4.802	5.044	+338.2
New Mexico	1.461	4.107	5.024	5.601	6.479	7.293	+399.2
Rhode Island	8.930	8.138	8.967	9.917	9.522	9.084	+ 1.7
Virginia	4.349	4.414	8.062	7.966	7.351	7.390	+ 69.9
West Virginia	5.157	5.189	5.204	5.217	5.559	5.806	+ 12.6
SUB-TOTAL	$30.098	$32.362	$38.108	$41.002	$44.060	$48.252	+ 60.3%
PCT. CHANGE	-1.3%	+7.5%	+17.7%	+7.6%	+7.5%	+9.5%	--

TABLE 20 Continued

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Estimated 1991-92	Five-Year Percent Change
Alabama	$ 2.120	$ 2.260	$ 2.196	$ 2.984	$ 2.878	$ 2.845	+ 32.2%
Arizona	2.437	3.222	3.508	3.420	3.318	3.311	+ 35.9
Delaware	0.875	0.807	0.829	0.956	1.066	1.090	+ 24.6
Georgia	4.946	4.599	5.197	4.607	5.070	4.804	- 2.9
Louisiana	1.818	1.880	1.947	2.786	3.827	4.717	+159.5
Mississippi	1.287	1.230	1.251	1.243	1.136	1.175	- 8.7
Nebraska	1.042	1.094	1.052	1.276	2.192	2.352	+125.7
North Carolina	4.386	4.559	4.489	3.046	2.519	2.758	- 37.1
North Dakota	0.503	0.490	0.976	1.242	1.177	1.600	+218.1
Utah	1.080	1.133	1.081	1.091	1.001	1.042	- 3.5
SUB-TOTAL	$20.494	$21.274	$22.526	$22.651	$24.184	$25.694	+ 25.4%
PCT. CHANGE	+0.9%	+3.7%	+6.0%	-4.7%	+6.8%	+6.2%	--
Alaska	$ 0.229	$ 0.240	$ 0.234	$ 0.228	$ 0.464	$ 0.471	+105.7%
District of Col.	1.059	1.106	1.075	1.069	0.947	0.970	- 8.4
Hawaii	0.595	0.563	0.598	0.726	0.612	0.661	+ 11.1
Idaho	0.487	0.343	0.348	0.346	0.350	0.370	- 24.0
Montana	0.401	0.419	0.420	0.415	0.383	0.395	- 1.5
Nevada	0.326	0.352	0.352	(0.352)	0.321	0.332	+ 1.8
New Hampshire	0.623	0.810	0.886	0.918	0.770	0.839	+ 34.7
South Dakota	0.563	0.516	0.506	0.504	0.468	0.480	- 14.7
Wyoming	0.204	0.240	0.212	(0.241)	0.212	0.220	+ 7.8
SUB-TOTAL	$4.487	$4.589	$4.631	$4.799	$4.527	$4.738	+ 5.6%
PCT. CHANGE	-6.6%	+2.3%	+0.9%	+3.6%	-5.7%	+4.7%	--
GRAND TOTAL	$1,338.232	$1,392.317	$1,439.555	$1,546.233	$1,675.033	$1,743.928	+ 30.1%
PCT. CHANGE	+8.4%	+4.0%	+3.4%	+7.4%	+8.3%	+4.1%	--

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimates from the preceding year's survey responses.

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TABLE 21

NET DOLLAR CHANGES IN UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED
GRANT AWARDS AND AVERAGE ANNUAL AGGREGATE
GRANT AWARDS BY STATES, 1987-88 to 1989-90
AND 1989-90 to 1991-92
(amounts in millions)

	Net Dollar Change			Average Annual		
	1987-1989	1989-1991	Difference	1987-1989	1989-1991	Percent Difference
California	$34.226	$13.191	-$21.035	$133.709	$160.308	+19.9%
Illinois	35.481	13.346	-22.135	150.205	179.859	+19.7
New Jersey	14.049	25.943	+11.894	76.950	93.897	+22.0
New York	10.292	54.005	+43.713	370.070	415.891	+12.4
Pennsylvania	21.852	26.269	+ 4.417	120.774	144.449	+19.6
SUB-TOTAL	$115.400	$132.754	+$17.354	$851.708	$994.403	+16.7%
Connecticut	$5.265	$0.552	-$4.713	$18.571	$20.321	+ 9.4%
Florida	4.889	7.025	+ 2.136	17.300	24.007	+38.8
Indiana	- 3.534	8.180	+11.714	40.991	46.228	+12.8
Iowa	6.507	2.406	- 4.101	29.492	34.309	+16.3
Kentucky	0.444	8.470	+ 8.026	12.429	17.849	+43.6
Massachusetts	-10.756	-27.096	-16.340	58.296	40.197	-31.0
Michigan	0.622	7.424	+ 6.802	72.096	72.595	+ 0.7
Minnesota	- 5.164	19.542	+24.706	63.243	70.157	+10.9
Ohio	4.648	7.152	+ 2.504	51.304	56.483	+10.1
Texas	2.079	2.115	+ 0.036	23.252	25.273	+ 8.9
Washington	1.500	9.558	+ 8.058	13.069	19.501	+49.2
Wisconsin	3.419	4.523	+ 1.104	36.189	41.011	+13.3
SUB-TOTAL	$9.919	$49.851	+$39.932	$436.232	$467.929	+ 7.3%

TABLE 21 Continued

	Net Dollar Change			Average Annual		
	1987-1989	1989-1991	Difference	1987-1989	1989-1991	Percent Difference
Colorado	$1.022	$2.081	+$1.059	$9.690	$11.352	+17.2%
Maryland	6.063	1.611	- 4.452	12.126	15.606	+28.7
Missouri	2.402	-0.671	- 3.073	9.808	10.666	+ 8.7
Oklahoma	1.346	1.160	- 0.186	10.566	12.071	+14.2
Oregon	0.133	1.760	+ 1.627	10.053	11.251	+11.9
Puerto Rico	2.491	0.000	- 2.491	15.648	16.812	+ 7.4
South Carolina	1.804	-1.184	- 2.988	17.435	17.672	+ 1.4
Tennessee	0.386	0.109	- 0.277	12.515	13.183	+ 5.3
Vermont	2.723	0.008	- 2.715	9.605	10.817	+12.6
SUB-TOTAL	$18.370	$4.874	$13.496	$107.446	$119.430	+11.1%
Arkansas	$0.187	$3.137	+$2.950	$3.869	$4.971	+ 28.5%
Kansas	1.141	0.106	- 1.035	5.785	6.497	+ 12.3
Maine	0.459	3.167	+ 2.708	1.568	3.908	+149.2
New Mexico	1.494	1.692	+ 0.198	4.911	6.458	+ 31.5
Rhode Island	1.779	-0.833	- 2.612	9.007	9.508	+ 5.6
Virginia	3.552	-0.576	- 4.128	6.814	7.569	+ 11.1
West Virginia	0.028	0.589	+ 0.561	5.203	5.527	+ 6.2
SUB-TOTAL	$8.640	$7.037	-$1.603	$37.157	$44.438	+ 19.6%

TABLE 21 Continued

	Net Dollar Change			Average Annual		
	1987-1989	1989-1991	Difference	1987-1989	1989-1991	Percent Difference
Alabama	+$0.724	-$0.139	-$0.863	$2.480	$2.902	+17.0%
Arizona	0.198	- 0.109	- 0.307	3.383	3.350	- 1.0
Delaware	0.149	0.134	- 0.015	0.864	1.037	+20.1
Georgia	0.008	0.197	+ 0.189	4.801	4.827	+ 0.5
Louisiana	0.906	1.931	+ 1.025	2.204	3.777	+71.4
Mississippi	0.013	- 0.068	- 0.081	1.241	1.185	- 4.5
Nebraska	0.182	1.076	+ 0.894	1.141	1.940	+70.0
North Carolina	- 1.513	- 0.288	+ 1.225	4.031	2.774	-31.2
North Dakota	0.752	0.358	- 0.394	0.903	1.340	+48.4
Utah	- 0.042	- 0.049	- 0.007	1.102	1.045	- 5.2
SUB-TOTAL	$1.377	$3.043	+ 1.666	$22.150	$24.176	+ 9.1%
Alaska	-$0.012	+$0.243	+$0.255	$0.234	$0.388	+65.8%
District of Col.	- 0.037	- 0.099	- 0.062	1.083	0.995	- 8.1
Hawaii	0.163	- 0.065	- 0.228	0.629	0.666	+ 5.9
Idaho	0.003	0.024	+ 0.021	0.346	0.355	+ 2.6
Montana	- 0.004	- 0.020	- 0.016	0.418	0.398	- 4.8
Nevada	0.000	- 0.020	- 0.020	0.352	0.335	- 4.8
New Hampshire	0.108	- 0.079	- 0.187	0.871	0.842	- 3.3
South Dakota	- 0.012	- 0.024	- 0.012	0.509	0.484	- 4.9
Wyoming	0.001	- 0.021	- 0.022	0.231	0.224	- 3.0
SUB-TOTAL	$0.210	-$0.061	-$0.271	$4.673	$4.687	+ 0.3%
GRAND TOTAL	$153.916	$195.651	+$41.735	$1,459.366	$1,655.065	+13.4%

TABLE 22

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS PER RESIDENT POPULATION,
1991-92, BY STATE

	State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates		State	All Grant Aid		State	Total 1990 Population*
1.	New York	$24.20	1.	New York	$25.69	1.	California	29,839
2.	Vermont	19.70	2.	Iowa	22.20	2.	New York	18,045
3.	Minnesota	17.71	3.	Vermont	20.00	3.	Texas	17,060
4.	Illinois	16.11	4.	Illinois	18.27	4.	Florida	13,003
5.	New Jersey	14.23	5.	Minnesota	18.06	5.	Pennsylvania	11,925
6.	Pennsylvania	13.30	6.	New Jersey	15.42	6.	Illinois	11,467
7.	Iowa	12.51	7.	Pennsylvania	13.34	7.	Ohio	10,887
8.	Rhode Island	9.03	8.	Oklahoma	12.29	8.	Michigan	9,329
9.	Indiana	9.00	9.	Connecticut	10.87	9.	New Jersey	7,749
10.	Wisconsin	8.68		NATION	10.83	10.	North Carolina	6,658
11.	Michigan	8.38	10.	Rhode Island	9.50	11.	Georgia	6,508
	NATION	6.90	11.	Wisconsin	9.32	12.	Virginia	6,217
12.	Connecticut	6.21	12.	Indiana	9.16	13.	Massachusetts	6,029
13.	Kentucky	5.70	13.	New Mexico	9.09	14.	Indiana	5,564
14.	Ohio	5.60	14.	Michigan	8.95	15.	Missouri	5,138
15.	California	5.57	15.	West Virginia	8.17	16.	Wisconsin	4,907
16.	South Carolina	4.84	16.	Texas	7.97	17.	Tennessee	4,897
17.	Washington	4.80	17.	Colorado	7.95		NATION	4,895
18.	New Mexico	4.79	18.	Ohio	7.87	18.	Washington	4,888
19.	Oregon	4.15	19.	Kentucky	7.44	19.	Maryland	4,799
20.	Maine	4.09	20.	California	7.42	20.	Minnesota	4,387
21.	Oklahoma	4.04	21.	Utah	6.85	21.	Louisiana	4,238
22.	Massachusetts	3.94	22.	Massachusetts	6.61	22.	Alabama	4,063
23.	Colorado	3.76	23.	Florida	5.59	23.	Kentucky	3,699
24.	Maryland	3.42	24.	North Carolina	5.31	24.	Arizona	3,678
25.	West Virginia	3.22	25.	South Carolina	5.20	25.	South Carolina	3,506
26.	Arkansas	3.00	26.	Washington	4.98	26.	Colorado	3,308
27.	Tennessee	2.67	27.	Arkansas	4.76	27.	Connecticut	3,296
28.	Kansas	2.64	28.	Maryland	4.63	28.	Oklahoma	3,158
29.	North Dakota	2.50	29.	Virginia	4.28	29.	Oregon	2,854
30.	Florida	2.09	30.	Oregon	4.15	30.	Iowa	2,787
31.	Missouri	1.97	31.	Maine	4.09	31.	Mississippi	2,586
32.	Delaware	1.63	32.	Tennessee	3.94	32.	Kansas	2,486
33.	Dist. of Columbia	1.59	33.	Missouri	3.87	33.	Arkansas	2,362
34.	Texas	1.58	34.	Louisiana	3.59	34.	West Virginia	1,802
35.	Nebraska	1.43	35.	Arkansas	3.40	35.	Utah	1,728
36.	Virginia	1.19	36.	Georgia	3.37	36.	Nebraska	1,585
37.	Louisiana	1.11	37.	Alabama	3.25	37.	New Mexico	1,522
38.	Arizona	0.90	38.	North Dakota	3.00	38.	Maine	1,233
39.	Alaska	0.85	39.	Kansas	2.66	39.	Nevada	1,206
40.	New Hampshire	0.75	40.	Delaware	2.49	40.	Hawaii	1,115
41.	Georgia	0.74	41.	Dist. of Columbia	1.66	41.	New Hampshire	1,114
42.	Alabama	0.70	42.	Nebraska	1.48	42.	Idaho	1,012
43.	South Dakota	0.69	43.	New Hampshire	1.39	43.	Rhode Island	1,006
44.	Utah	0.60	44.	Arizona	0.90	44.	Montana	804
45.	Hawaii	0.59	45.	Utah	0.81	45.	South Dakota	700
46.	Montana	0.49	46.	Idaho	0.75	46.	Delaware	669
47.	Wyoming	0.48	47.	Montana	0.59	47.	North Dakota	641
48.	Mississippi	0.45	48.	North Dakota	0.49	48.	Dist. of Columbia	610
49.	North Carolina	0.41	49.	Mississippi	0.48	49.	Vermont	565
50.	Idaho	0.37	49.	Wyoming	0.48	50.	Alaska	552
51.	Nevada	0.28	51.	Nevada	0.31	51.	Wyoming	456

* Population in 1,000s.

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are from Column One and Column Six in Table 1 of this Report. Resident population statistics are from U.S. Bureau of the Census as reported in the December 27, 1990, issue of USA Today.

TABLE 23

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS PER RESIDENT COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION, 1991-92, BY STATE

	State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates	State	All Grant Aid	State	Estimated Population Age 18-24 1989*
1.	New York	$231	1. New York	$245	1. California	3,018
2.	Minnesota	172	2. Iowa	211	2. New York	1,894
3.	Vermont	169	3. Minnesota	176	3. Texas	1,845
4.	Illinois	150	4. Vermont	171	4. Pennsylvania	1,234
5.	New Jersey	139	5. Illinois	170	5. Illinois	1,229
6.	Pennsylvania	129	6. New Jersey	151	6. Florida	1,190
7.	Iowa	119	7. Pennsylvania	129	7. Ohio	1,150
8.	Rhode Island	84	8. Oklahoma	113	8. Michigan	1,021
9.	Wisconsin	83	9. Connecticut	108	9. New Jersey	792
10.	Michigan	77	10. Wisconsin	89	10. North Carolina	743
11.	Indiana	76	NATION	89	11. Georgia	729
	NATION	66	11. North Carolina	88	12. Virginia	701
12.	Connecticut	61	12. Rhode Island	88	13. Indiana	661
13.	California	55	13. New Mexico	86	14. Massachusetts	656
14.	Ohio	53	14. Michigan	82	15. Tennessee	531
15.	Kentucky	51	15. Indiana	77	16. Missouri	528
16.	Washington	48	16. Colorado	74	17. Wisconsin	516
17.	New Mexico	45	17. Ohio	74	NATION	516
18.	Oregon	43	18. Texas	74	18. Maryland	513
19.	South Carolina	42	19. West Virginia	74	19. Louisiana	488
20.	Maine	38	20. California	73	20. Washington	487
21.	Oklahoma	37	21. Kentucky	66	21. Minnesota	451
22.	Massachusetts	36	22. Florida	61	22. Alabama	449
23.	Colorado	35	23. Massachusetts	61	23. Kentucky	415
24.	Maryland	32	24. Utah	59	24. South Carolina	404
25.	West Virginia	29	25. Washington	50	25. Arizona	373
26.	Arkansas	28	26. South Carolina	45	26. Colorado	354
27.	Kansas	25	27. Maryland	43	27. Oklahoma	341
28.	Tennessee	25	28. Oregon	43	28. Connecticut	332
29.	North Dakota	23	29. Alaska	42	29. Mississippi	296
30.	Florida	22	30. Maine	38	30. Iowa	293
31.	Missouri	19	31. Missouri	38	31. Oregon	278
32.	Dist. of Columbia	16	32. Virginia	38	32. Kansas	258
33.	Delaware	15	33. Tennessee	36	33. Arkansas	251
34.	Texas	15	34. Arkansas	32	34. Utah	201
35.	Nebraska	14	35. Louisiana	31	35. West Virginia	198
36.	Virginia	11	36. Georgia	30	36. Nebraska	167
37.	Louisiana	10	37. Alabama	29	37. New Mexico	161
38.	Arizona	9	38. North Dakota	27	38. Maine	132
39.	Alaska	8	39. Kansas	26	39. Hawaii	127
40.	Georgia	7	40. Delaware	23	40. New Hampshire	123
41.	New Hampshire	7	41. Dist. of Columbia	16	41. Nevada	111
42.	South Dakota	7	42. Nebraska	14	42. Rhode Island	109
43.	Alabama	6	43. New Hampshire	13	43. Idaho	105
44.	Hawaii	5	44. Arizona	9	44. Montana	79
45.	Montana	5	45. South Dakota	8	45. Delaware	74
46.	Utah	5	46. Idaho	7	46. South Dakota	73
47.	Idaho	4	47. Hawaii	5	47. North Dakota	70
48.	Mississippi	4	48. Montana	5	48. Vermont	66
49.	North Carolina	4	49. Mississippi	4	49. Alaska	62
50.	Wyoming	4	50. Wyoming	4	50. Dist. of Columbia	62
51.	Nevada	3	51. Nevada	3	51. Wyoming	51

* Population in 1,000s.

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are from Column One and Column Six in Table 1 of this Report. Population statistics are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 24

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS TO UNDERGRADUATES IN 1991-92
PER FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT, BY STATE

	State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates		State	Undergraduate Grant Aid		State	Estimated Fall 1989 Full-Time Undergraduates*
1.	New York	$777	1.	New Jersey	$828	1.	California	657,342
2.	New Jersey	777	2.	New York	793	2.	New York	562,446
3.	Illinois	589	3.	Illinois	655	3.	Texas	427,143
4.	Minnesota	551	4.	Minnesota	551	4.	Pennsylvania	353,805
5.	Vermont	484	5.	Vermont	484	5.	Illinois	313,353
6.	Pennsylvania	448	6.	Pennsylvania	450	6.	Ohio	296,793
7.	Iowa	326	7.	Iowa	329	7.	Michigan	257,792
8.	Indiana	308	8.	Indiana	315	8.	Florida	256,233
9.	Michigan	303	9.	Michigan	303	9.	Massachusetts	225,090
10.	Connecticut	276	10.	Ohio	286	10.	North Carolina	198,647
11.	California	253	11.	New Mexico	281	11.	Virginia	176,935
	NATION	247	12.	Florida	280	12.	Wisconsin	175,547
12.	Wisconsin	242		NATION	277	13.	Indiana	161,701
13.	Kentucky	215	13.	Connecticut	276	14.	Alabama	159,609
14.	Rhode Island	207	14.	California	253	15.	Missouri	143,229
15.	Ohio	205	15.	Wisconsin	249	16.	New Jersey	141,978
16.	South Carolina	186	16.	Kentucky	215	17.	Minnesota	141,065
17.	New Mexico	182	17.	Rhode Island	208	18.	Georgia	138,305
18.	Washington	174	18.	Maryland	202	19.	Washington	134,875
19.	Maryland	151	19.	Colorado	199		NATION	134,041
20.	Maine	148	20.	South Carolina	186	20.	Tennessee	133,278
21.	Oregon	141	21.	Oklahoma	179	21.	Louisiana	118,098
22.	Oklahoma	139	22.	Washington	174	22.	Colorado	111,318
23.	Arkansas	118	23.	Maine	148	23.	Maryland	108,059
24.	West Virginia	114	24.	Georgia	147	24.	Iowa	107,059
25.	Colorado	112	25.	Virginia	143	25.	Kentucky	98,233
26.	Florida	106	26.	Oregon	141	26.	Arizona	94,970
27.	Massachusetts	106	27.	Missouri	137	27.	Oklahoma	91,684
28.	Tennessee	98	28.	North Carolina	135	28.	South Carolina	91,045
29.	Kansas	79	29.	Arkansas	130	29.	Oregon	84,425
30.	Missouri	71	30.	West Virginia	114	30.	Kansas	82,984
31.	Texas	63	31.	Massachusetts	106	31.	Mississippi	82,647
32.	North Dakota	53	32.	Tennessee	101	32.	Connecticut	74,432
33.	Alaska	47	33.	Kansas	79	33.	Utah	71,092
34.	Delaware	47	34.	North Dakota	64	34.	Arkansas	59,669
35.	Nebraska	43	35.	Texas	63	35.	Nebraska	54,829
36.	Virginia	42	36.	Delaware	56	36.	West Virginia	50,697
37.	Louisiana	40	37.	Alabama	51	37.	Rhode Island	43,966
38.	Arizona	35	38.	Alaska	47	38.	New Mexico	40,283
39.	Georgia	35	39.	Louisiana	46	39.	Dist. of Columbia	35,571
40.	Dist. of Columbia	27	40.	Nebraska	43	40.	New Hampshire	33,623
41.	New Hampshire	25	41.	Arizona	35	41.	Maine	33,563
42.	Hawaii	24	42.	Dist. of Columbia	27	42.	Idaho	30,794
43.	South Dakota	22	43.	South Dakota	26	43.	North Dakota	30,339
44.	Nevada	20	44.	New Hampshire	25	44.	Hawaii	28,132
45.	Alabama	18	45.	Hawaii	24	45.	Montana	25,744
46.	Montana	15	46.	Idaho	20	46.	Vermont	22,750
47.	Utah	15	47.	Nevada	20	47.	Delaware	22,527
48.	Mississippi	14	48.	Mississippi	15	48.	South Dakota	22,129
49.	Wyoming	14	49.	Montana	15	49.	Nevada	16,670
50.	North Carolina	13	50.	Utah	15	50.	Wyoming	15,532
51.	Idaho	12	51.	Wyoming	14	51.	Alaska	9,824

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are from Columns One, Three, and Six in Table 1 of this Report. Enrollment data are calculated from Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, Washington, D.C. Enrollments for Fall, 1990, were not available as this report went to press.

TABLE 25

STATES RANKED BY PERCENTAGE OF FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATES RECEIVING GRANT AWARDS

	State	Percent of Undergraduates Receiving Need-Based Aid		State	Percent of Undergraduates Receiving Aid
1.	New York	56.2%	1.	New York	56.8%
2.	Vermont	50.3	2.	Vermont	50.3
3.	Minnesota	48.3	3.	Minnesota	48.3
4.	New Jersey	39.5	4.	New Jersey	45.7
5.	Illinois	37.0	5.	Illinois	45.6
6.	Pennsylvania	36.2	6.	Ohio	41.4
7.	Wisconsin	30.6	7.	Pennsylvania	36.3
8.	Ohio	26.6	8.	Wisconsin	31.2
9.	Rhode Island	25.0	9.	New Mexico	26.7
10.	Michigan	23.5	10.	Colorado	26.5
11.	Maine	22.9	11.	Rhode Island	25.1
12.	Arkansas	22.3	12.	Michigan	23.5
13.	New Mexico	21.9		NATION	23.1
14.	Indiana	21.2	13.	Florida	23.0
15.	Connecticut	20.8	14.	Arkansas	22.9
16.	Kentucky	20.3	15.	Maine	22.9
	NATION	20.1	16.	Indiana	21.8
17.	Iowa	19.6	17.	Iowa	21.0
18.	Oregon	19.0	18.	Connecticut	20.8
19.	Oklahoma	18.3	19.	Maryland	20.8
20.	Maryland	17.9	20.	Georgia	20.5
21.	Tennessee	15.9	21.	Kentucky	20.3
22.	Washington	15.5	22.	Oklahoma	19.4
23.	Colorado	14.6	23.	Oregon	19.0
24.	Massachusetts	12.0	24.	Tennessee	16.1
25.	Florida	11.8	25.	Washington	15.5
26.	California	11.7	26.	North Carolina	12.9
27.	West Virginia	10.7	27.	Virginia	12.4
28.	Nebraska	9.8	28.	Massachusetts	12.0
29.	North Dakota	8.6	29.	California	11.7
30.	Georgia	7.7	30.	West Virginia	10.7
31.	South Carolina	7.0	31.	Nebraska	9.8
32.	South Dakota	7.0	32.	Missouri	9.4
33.	Kansas	6.2	33.	North Dakota	8.6
34.	Delaware	5.9	34.	South Dakota	7.3
35.	Missouri	5.9	35.	South Carolina	7.0
36.	Virginia	5.4	36.	Delaware	6.7
37.	Arizona	5.2	37.	Kansas	6.3
38.	Texas	5.2	38.	Alabama	6.0
39.	New Hampshire	4.4	39.	Louisiana	5.5
40.	Louisiana	4.0	40.	Arizona	5.2
41.	Wyoming	3.9	41.	Texas	5.2
42.	Nevada	3.7	42.	New Hampshire	4.5
43.	Alaska	3.2	43.	Wyoming	3.9
44.	District of Columbia	2.7	44.	Nevada	3.7
45.	Idaho	2.7	45.	Alaska	3.2
46.	Mississippi	2.7	46.	Idaho	3.0
47.	Montana	2.7	47.	District of Columbia	2.7
48.	Utah	2.7	48.	Mississippi	2.7
49.	Hawaii	2.4	49.	Montana	2.7
50.	Alabama	1.6	50.	Utah	2.7
51.	North Carolina	1.6	51.	Hawaii	2.4

TABLE 26

TOTAL STATE GRANTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS
FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN 1991-92
(Amounts in $1,000s)

	State	Percent*		State	Grant Amounts		State	Appropriation Amounts
1.	Vermont	20.28%	1.	New York	$463,543	1.	California	$5,662,752
2.	New York	16.79	2.	California	221,368	2.	Texas	2,821,810
3.	Illinois	12.07	3.	Illinois	209,489	3.	New York	2,760,719
4.	Iowa	10.98	4.	Pennsylvania	159,181	4.	Illinois	1,734,761
5.	Pennsylvania	10.73	5.	Texas	135,966	5.	Michigan	1,541,648
6.	New Jersey	10.55	6.	New Jersey	119,505	6.	Florida	1,486,480
7.	Rhode Island	8.23	7.	Ohio	85,668	7.	Pennsylvania	1,483,233
8.	Minnesota	7.96	8.	Michigan	83,477	8.	Ohio	1,460,068
9.	Oklahoma	7.16	9.	Minnesota	79,273	9.	North Carolina	1,445,790
10.	Connecticut	7.12	10.	Florida	72,674	10.	New Jersey	1,132,432
11.	Massachusetts	6.85	11.	North Carolina	65,325	11.	Virginia	1,030,112
12.	Ohio	5.87	12.	Iowa	61,877	12.	Minnesota	995,429
	NATION	5.77*	13.	Indiana	50,963	13.	Indiana	899,643
13.	Indiana	5.66		NATION	46,235**	14.	Washington	898,184
14.	Michigan	5.41	14.	Wisconsin	45,722	15.	Georgia	874,320
15.	West Virginia	5.30	15.	Massachusetts	39,989	16.	Wisconsin	863,337
16.	Wisconsin	5.30	16.	Oklahoma	38,828	17.	Maryland	804,886
17.	Colorado	5.02	17.	Connecticut	35,842		NATION	801,932***
18.	Florida	4.89	18.	Kentucky	27,519	18.	Alabama	791,587
19.	Texas	4.82	19.	Virginia	26,620	19.	Tennessee	692,402
20.	North Carolina	4.52	20.	Colorado	26,294	20.	Kentucky	674,327
21.	Kentucky	4.08	21.	Washington	24,359	21.	South Carolina	634,226
22.	New Mexico	3.96	22.	Maryland	22,236	22.	Arizona	607,819
23.	California	3.91	23.	Georgia	21,913	23.	Massachusetts	583,569
24.	Utah	3.70	24.	Missouri	19,900	24.	Louisiana	574,336
25.	Missouri	3.50	25.	Tennessee	19,291	25.	Missouri	569,257
26.	South Carolina	2.87	26.	South Carolina	18,224	26.	Iowa	563,570
27.	Tennessee	2.79	27.	Louisiana	15,214	27.	Oklahoma	542,277
28.	Maryland	2.76	28.	West Virginia	14,723	28.	Colorado	523,785
29.	Washington	2.71	29.	New Mexico	13,841	29.	Connecticut	503,748
30.	Maine	2.70	30.	Alabama	13,191	30.	Oregon	466,322
31.	Louisiana	2.65	31.	Oregon	11,852	31.	Kansas	446,517
32.	Virginia	2.58	32.	Utah	11,838	32.	Mississippi	412,311
33.	Oregon	2.54	33.	Vermont	11,302	33.	Arkansas	384,814
34.	Georgia	2.51	34.	Rhode Island	9,561	34.	New Mexico	349,378
35.	Arkansas	2.09	35.	Arkansas	8,031	35.	Nebraska	340,106
36.	New Hampshire	2.05	36.	Kansas	6,613	36.	Hawaii	321,201
37.	Alabama	1.67	37.	Maine	5,044	37.	Utah	319,561
38.	Kansas	1.48	38.	Arizona	3,328	38.	West Virginia	277,921
39.	Alaska	1.46	39.	Alaska	2,630	39.	Idaho	195,881
40.	Delaware	1.38	40.	Nebraska	2,352	40.	Nevada	191,773
41.	North Dakota	1.32	41.	North Dakota	1,924	41.	Maine	186,664
42.	Nebraska	0.69	42.	Delaware	1,669	42.	Alaska	179,981
43.	South Dakota	0.59	43.	New Hampshire	1,544	43.	North Dakota	145,535
44.	Arizona	0.55	44.	Mississippi	1,246	44.	Montana	131,910
45.	Idaho	0.39	45.	Idaho	759	45.	Wyoming	124,902
46.	Mississippi	0.30	46.	Hawaii	661	46.	Delaware	121,011
47.	Montana	0.30	47.	South Dakota	570	47.	Rhode Island	116,128
48.	Hawaii	0.21	48.	Montana	395	48.	South Dakota	97,273
49.	Nevada	0.20	49.	Nevada	377	49.	New Hampshire	75,175
50.	Wyoming	0.18	50.	Wyoming	220	50.	Vermont	55,742

* Percentage equals total grant dollars divided by total tax funds.

** Amount equals total grant dollars divided by 50.

*** Amount equals total tax funds divided by 50.

Source of Tax Fund Data: Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University, Grapevine, November-December, 1991.

SECTION VIII

NASSGP OFFICERS AND DIRECTORY

1991-92 NASSGP DIRECTORY

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